

## 'Iraq will use Super Etendards'

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan was quoted as saying Saturday Iraq would use French Super Etendard planes "whenever it found it convenient and necessary," the official Qatari News Agency reported. In a dispatch from Oman, the agency said Mr. Ramadan made the remark on his arrival in Muscat at the start of a tour of Arab Gulf capitals to explain the situation on the Gulf war front. Mr. Ramadan's tour came as the three-year old Gulf war took a new turn with an Iraqi announcement Saturday that it had mined the entrance to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf. The tour also follows a new Iranian offensive on the northern Gulf war front.

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## Ceausescu starts 3-day visit to Sudan

KHARTOUM, (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu flew into Khartoum from Cairo Saturday for talks with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri on African and Middle East developments and bilateral relations. A renewed protocol for political, economic and technical cooperation for next year was signed by the two countries here on Friday following meetings of a joint Sudanese-Romanian ministerial committee. A joint communiqué issued in Cairo said Mr. Ceausescu and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak stressed the importance of an agreement being reached at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. They also called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and called for Iran and Iraq to end their dispute peacefully.

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## Sit-in delays AUB opening

BEIRUT (R) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) has suspended the reopening of the school year after about 50 students staged a sit-in to protest against new rules banning political activity on campus, university sources said Saturday. The university senate Friday voted unanimously to suspend registration and delay indefinitely the resumption of classes for the winter term until the students agreed to vacate an occupied building, release documents taken from the registrar's office and abide by university rules.

## Wu begins talks in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian began official talks here Saturday with Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yousef Al Alawi, officials said. His talks were expected to cover trade and economic relations and international issues, with special reference to the situation in the area and the Middle East, they added. Mr. Wu arrived here from Turkey on Thursday.

## Fahd names new health minister

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has appointed Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Qusaibi as health minister, a post vacant since last November, an official statement said Saturday. Mr. Qusaibi, who had been acting health minister, is succeeded as minister of industry and electric power by Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamel, vice-chairman and managing director of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation. The Health Ministry portfolio had been vacant since the then minister, Abdulrahman Mansouri, was appointed to a United Nations post.

## 2 killed in French sub blast

TOULON, France (R) — Two French naval officers were killed in an explosion on board a diesel-powered submarine off the Mediterranean coast Saturday, officials said. The accident happened at dawn as the 1,000-tonne submarine Doris was surfacing about four miles off the south coast port of Sete. The Doris was able to reach port.

## Belfast charges six Protestants

BELFAST (R) — Six Protestants were charged with terrorist offences in Northern Ireland Saturday on the evidence of an informer. Roy William David Redmond, 25, who appeared in court with five other men, was remanded on a charge of murdering a man killed when a bomb exploded in a bar in 1976. He was also charged with bombing a Catholic church in 1977 and with membership of the banned Protestant paramilitary organisation, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF). The five other men were remanded on charges ranging from illegal possession of weapons to UVF membership.

## Strategic northern hill recaptured from Iran, Baghdad says

# Iraqis mine Iranian port, issue warning to shipping

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday it had mined the entrance to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf and had retaken a strategic hill on the northern war front following an Iranian offensive there.

Baghdad Radio interrupted its morning broadcast to make the announcements, in which a military spokesman warned shipping to keep away from the port. The radio also quoted the commander of Iraq's First Army Corps as saying his troops had recaptured Peak 1524, described as a strategic height overlooking the Iraqi town of Penjwin close to the Iranian border.

Iraq launched an offensive into the Penjwin area east of the Iraqi oil centre of Kirkuk three days ago. The corps commander said Saturday one Iranian brigade had been wiped out and the attacking forces were being driven back. Referring to the mining of Bandar Khomeini, the military spokesman said the measure had been taken to prove Iraq's ability "to control the zone of naval operations."

Bandar Khomeini lies at the northern end of the Gulf and east of the Shatt Al Arab waterway dividing Iran and Iraq which has been closed since the outbreak of the war three years ago. Iraq has reported a number of attacks in the past by its forces on Iranian shipping heading for the port. The latest Iraqi move follows a fresh Iranian offensive in the Kurdistan mountains on the northern war front launched three days ago.

"Unless this balance is achieved, we reserve a legal right to hamper the exports of Iranian oil the same way Iran hampers our oil exports."

The newspaper added: "We are fully capable of forcing this balance in such a way that guarantees our legal national rights and interests, particularly our right to export our oil through the Gulf... and this we will surely do."

Iraq's oil export outlets through the Gulf were closed at the start of the war in September 1980 and it now depends on a single pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean.

Tehran, which depends on oil exports to finance its war effort, has threatened to close the Gulf if Iraq disrupts its oil shipments. This in turn has drawn warnings from other nations, notably the United States, that moves would be taken to keep the Gulf open.

Bandar Khomeini is also the site of a multi-billion dollar petrochemical complex being built by a Japanese consortium led by the Mitsui group. The Japanese agreed earlier this year to resume the project after work was halted following Iran's revolution and Iraqi attacks early in the war.

Iraq also said Saturday that 4,735 Iranian troops had been killed in the first two days of Iran's cross-border Gulf war offensive over northern Iraq's Kurdish mountains.

A military commander, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said 3,235 Iranians were killed Friday in fighting near Penjwin in addition to 1,500 killed on Thursday.

Iranian reports said the attacking forces in the northern front had thrust into Iraqi territory north-west of the Iranian border town of Marivan. A map in Islamic Republic newspaper of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, showed what it described as Iranian forces occupying a 40-km finger of Iraqi land jutting into Iran, north of Marivan, and a series of border heights stretching north towards the Iranian town of Sardasht.

There was no comment in Tehran on the Iraqi announcement that Iraq had mined the entrance to Bandar Khomeini.

Iranian communiques said Iranian forces were reinforcing positions on "newly-captured" heights one kilometre east of the Iraqi town of Penjwin, across the border from Marivan.

Moves at U.N.

Meanwhile, Iraq and its allies continued to push for diplomatic measures to persuade Iran to cool its war fever.

Arab diplomats at the United Nations were reported to be pressing for a Security Council resolution urging an end to the fighting, according to diplomatic sources.

## 95 Iranians killed

TEHRAN (R) — Iran said at least 95 people were killed and more than 400 injured Saturday when Iraqi forces fired missiles at the Iranian towns of Dezful and Masjed Soleyman.

The state television report came on the third day of an Iranian offensive into northern Iraq. The television said three missiles hit Masjed Soleyman and latest reports from the governor's office there said 73 people were killed and 278 injured.

Three missiles also struck Dezful and first reports said 22 people had been killed and 150 injured, it added.

## Iraq denies plot report

LONDON (R) — Iraq Saturday denied reports that there had been a plot to assassinate its President Saddam Hussein.

A spokesman for the Iraqi embassy in London told Reuters that the reports in British newspapers were totally false. The Daily Mail newspaper said Friday that the president narrowly escaped death by changing plans after what it called an indiscreet remark from an officer had been relayed to him.

Quoting Arab sources, it said a group of senior Iraqi army officers were under guard in Baghdad but it gave no details of when the alleged plot was foiled.

The Daily Telegraph said Saturday that a group of Iraqi airforce officers attempted a coup in September. Quoting foreign military sources, it said 10 high-ranking officers had been arrested and four shot on the spot.

## Reagan accuses Moscow of intimidation

AUGUSTA, Georgia (R) — President Reagan Saturday accused the Soviet Union of waging a campaign of intimidation to discourage NATO from deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe later this year.

In his weekly radio address, clearly aimed at European peace demonstrators as much as the American public, Mr. Reagan said Moscow insisted on maintaining a monopoly on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. He said the Soviet leader had responded with a "knee-jerk" to all arms reduction plans offered by the United States at the Geneva arms talks.

"The obstacle to that agreement we want so dearly is not Washington, and it never has been — it is Moscow," Mr. Reagan said. "The Soviets are engaged in a campaign to intimidate the West," Mr. Reagan said.

## Anti-missile deployment rallies shake Western European cities

LONDON (Agencies) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators staged mass protests in several major cities of Western Europe Saturday as the deadline approached for deploying the first U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles.

Close on half a million people were estimated by organisers to have jammed the West German capital of Bonn, around a quarter of a million marched through London and traffic in the Italian capital Rome was disrupted as hundreds of thousands of protesters flooded in from the provinces.

The three countries will be the first of five North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nations to receive a total of up to 572 new medium-range missiles from the end of the year unless there is a U.S.-Soviet agreement at Geneva on arms cuts.

Some of the demonstrators dramatised their appeals by painting their faces white, carrying mock missiles and coffins and forming miles-long human chains. Large forces of police stood by in the three countries but reported no major incidents.

The demonstrators were further angered by reports Saturday that the first of the new missiles will be delivered to Britain and West Germany next month, not in December as anticipated.

Britain's Guardian newspaper said in an unsourced report the first missiles and warheads will arrive here on Nov. 1. Egon Bahr, disarmament expert of West Germany's opposition Social Democrats, said deployment would begin there on Nov. 22.

In Washington on Friday, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the "unprecedented and relentless Soviet buildup of triple warhead SS-20 missiles threatens U.S. allies in Asia and Europe."

In remarks to the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee — also known as the Disarmament Committee — Mr. Adelman said the Soviet buildup in intermediate-range nuclear missiles "heightens tensions around the globe."



Former British Labour Party leader Michael Foot (second from right), with his wife Jill (to his right), lead a mass demonstration in London Saturday, against the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Britain (A.P. wirephoto)

In West Germany, where all the 10N Pershings will be sited, big demonstrations were also held in Stuttgart and Hamburg. The marchers included church leaders, trade unionists, Marxists, Social Democrats and radical "Greens."

At the southern town of Neu Ulm, demonstrators surrounded a U.S. army base reported to be a site for some of the new missiles after forming a human chain stretching over 100 kilometres from Stuttgart.

In London, banner-waving groups from around the country surged through Trafalgar Square and across bridges of the River Thames to a rally at Hyde Park Corner mainly organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

Opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock and his predecessor

Michael Foot were among demonstrators marching through the capital in bright sunshine and almost a carnival mood. They included many young people and women with babies.

In Rome, police with sub-machineguns stood by at major road crossings as two big columns of demonstrators paraded under grey skies. They planned to converge in front of the Basilica of St. John Lateran for a mass "die-in" symbolising the effects of nuclear war.

In Paris, about 25,000 demonstrators turned out and rallies were also held in neutral Austria, Sweden and Ireland.

Citizens of Vienna said a rally there bringing together "Greens," Communists, young Catholics and environmentalists, was the biggest for decades.



An Iraqi soldier Friday keeps watch on the Iranian town of Qasr-e-Shirin which was destroyed by an Iraqi offensive earlier in the new 37-month-old Gulf war (A.P. wirephoto)

## Gemayel sets peace talks in Geneva for end October

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and senior aides Saturday agreed to convene a national reconciliation conference in Geneva by the end of the month, government sources said.

The sources said President Gemayel planned to open the meeting to reconcile Lebanon's warring factions by Oct. 31 at the latest.

The conference, called for under a Sept. 25 peace accord, has been delayed because of difficulties finding hotel space in the Swiss city before Nov. 2.

The date was fixed at a meeting between Mr. Gemayel, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem at the presidential palace, the sources said, and could be brought forward if hotel space became available. The government is keen to get the conference moving as fast as possible for fear that daily violations of the ceasefire may lead to a general upsurge in violence.

State-run Beirut Radio said President Gemayel would visit Switzerland before the start of the conference, but gave no date.

Fresh rocket and artillery attacks were reported on army positions in the hills southeast of Beirut Saturday morning after heavy exchanges Friday night between the army and Druze-led militiamen.

Beirut Radio also reported sniper fire in the capital's southern suburbs, where the army faces Shiite Muslim gunmen. No casualties were reported in the exchanges.

A security team of the warring



An American soldier posted near Beirut airport Saturday holds a stray kitten during a lull in the fighting in the area controlled by the Maronites as part of a multinational peacekeeping force in the Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

factions met in no-man's land on the Beirut outskirts for almost four hours Saturday after the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of opposition leader Walid Junblat agreed to end a boycott.

The PSP announced its move Friday saying it was to enable it to press demands for an end to the night curfew in Beirut and the lifting of censorship of the media.

There has been no response to the demands from the government, and no statement was made at the end of the meeting.

The security team, which groups the Lebanese army with the Druze, Shiite and the predominantly Christian rightist militias, is counted a relative success, despite daily ceasefire violations.

## N.Korea accuses South of opening fire

TOKYO (R) — North Korea charged South Korea with opening fire Saturday across the demilitarised zone separating the two Koreas, the North Korean Central News Agency reported.

The agency, monitored here, said the South Korean army fired more than 400 automatic rifle shots at a North Korean post in the western sector of the demilitarised zone around 03:30 a.m.

The agency did not say whether the alleged attack had caused any casualties.

It also charged that the South Korean army brought a jeep, armed with a large calibre machinegun, into the zone Saturday.

The northern side of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) lodged a strong protest by telephone with the U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC), calling the alleged firing and deployment of weapons "a criminal act" heightening an already tense situation between North and South Korea.

Tension on the Korean Peninsula has heightened since the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon, which killed 21 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.

## New Vietnamese raids expected on Khmer Rouge

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam is expected to launch offensives against guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime near the Thai frontier when the dry season begins next month, military sources said Saturday.

They said the fighting would affect Thailand, Khmer Rouge bases inside Kampuchea, south of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, were likely major targets for the attacks.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the main resistance force, have about 30,000 experienced fighters armed with Chinese mortars, rockets and light weapons. They have been fighting an esti-

imated 180,000 Vietnamese troops since being ousted in 1979. In an offensive last March, heavy Vietnamese shelling of a refugee camp forced more than 20,000 Kampucheans to flee into Thailand.

About 100 Vietnamese troops then penetrated over two kilometres into Thai soil and five Thai soldiers were killed.

Military sources at the border said fighting had broken out on the Kampuchean side of the border south of Aranyaprathet in the past two days, wounding two guerrillas. Vietnamese casualties were not known.

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## MIDDLE EAST

# Turkish-Cypriot premier backs independence threat

ANKARA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said Saturday his government would advance a threat to declare independence if no answer was received by the end of October to a call for a summit meeting between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders.

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş has called for a meeting with Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou to discuss proposals for a solution on the island, divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since Turkish troops invaded it in 1974.

"If Kyprianou does not answer Mr. Denktaş's calls for a summit by the end of this month and the Greek Cypriots do not withdraw their representatives from the Council of Europe, we will make our determination clear on the issue of independence and we will ask for recognition," Mr. Cagatay said.

The Turkish-Cypriot administration objects to Greek-

Cypriot representatives in the council saying they do not represent the whole island.

Mr. Cagatay was addressing a press conference after three days of talks in Ankara with Turkish officials.

The Turkish government has so far refused to back the independence threat, saying it wants inter-communal negotiations on Cyprus instead.

Asked about differences between the Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot government over the issue, Mr. Cagatay said: "In principle we really don't have any differences with the Turkish side."

He said the Turkish sector

declared independence, it would not mean a change in its desire for an overall solution on the island based on a bi-zonal federation.

"On the contrary, we see it (independence) as a means of easing the issue towards a solution and pushing the other side towards conciliation," he said.

He said that during his visit his delegation had procured the capital for founding a Turkish-Cypriot Central Bank which would open shortly.

He said its initial capital would be 200 million Turkish lira (about \$900,000).

Turkey would provide the Turkish sector of Cyprus with more than 13 billion lira (\$53 million) for investment next calendar year and the state-run Turkish agriculture bank would provide six billion lira (\$25 million) in credits in the same period, Mr. Cagatay said.

The Turkish sector economy depends heavily on support from Ankara.

## Martial law will continue after Nov. 6 elections, Evren says

ANKARA (R) — Martial law will be maintained in Turkey for some time after next month's general elections, President Kenan Evren said.

Speaking in his home town of Alaschir in western Turkey, Gen. Evren said "gossip" had circulated that martial law, imposed in most of the country well before the 1980 military takeover amid mounting political violence, would be lifted after the Nov. 6 poll.

"Don't you believe it. There is a need for the continuation of martial law in our country for some time more," Gen. Evren said.

"It might be lifted in some regions, but the roots of some nests of treachery have not yet been scratched out... you would not live in peace unless these nests were destroyed," he said.

The continuation of martial law, under which some 30,000 political militants and activists have been jailed, has been attacked by critics of the regime at home and abroad as showing that the elections will not be truly democratic.

Gen. Evren said the government would not be diverted by these attacks from the course it

was following, which he said was in the interests of the country.

Speaking Friday, Gen. Evren said he did not want a coalition government after next month's general elections, which he accused communists of trying to disrupt.

Three parties, two conservative parties and one moderately leftist, have been allowed by the military government to contest.

This has led to predictions that no party will win an outright majority and a coalition will emerge.

Gen. Evren told a large crowd in the western city of Manisa Friday that some people had suggested this was the outcome he wanted. "No such thing, I have not said this. I have always stated I am against coalitions. I reiterate this," he said.

He said communists were working to disrupt the elections by attacking the regime through radio broadcasts from abroad and by anti-election propaganda within the country, such as campaigns for voters to return blank ballot sheets.

Communism is banned in Turkey.

### F-16s for Turkey

WASHINGTON (R) — Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken said here Friday he expected early U.S. approval of his country's request to buy 160 F-16 fighter aircraft.

With early approval of the deal, estimated at \$5 billion, the first F-16s could be delivered by 1987, he said.

Mr. Bayulken made his remarks at a news conference following a meeting with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger which covered Turkey's needs to modernise its outmoded armed forces.

He said Turkey's air force now can hardly keep up its obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), but that it was buying some older F-104s from its alliance partners and hoped to buy some older F-4s from Egypt.

Egypt and the other NATO countries are replacing their older planes with new U.S. aircraft.

Financing a deal with Egypt to buy 35 F-4s, however, had not yet been worked out, the Turkish defence minister said.



MACEACHEN IN BEIRUT: Lebanese President Amin Gemayel greets Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen Friday at the presidential palace outside Beirut. Mr. MacEachen is on a Middle East tour which has already taken him to Syria and Egypt (A.P. wirephoto).

## Nazareth Arabs challenge Jewish segregation policy

By Ruth Sinai  
Associated Press

NAZARETH — The Arabs are challenging segregation in the Jewish half of the town where Jesus grew up, and militant Jews are fighting back.

Friction is mounting as increasing numbers of Arabs move into the Jewish section of Nazareth. A group calling itself MENA, which means "Prevention" and is the Hebrew acronym for "defenders of Upper Nazareth," is pressuring Jewish apartment owners not to sell to Arabs.

"No one here would like his daughter to marry an Arab, or leave his wife and children with Arabs in a bomb shelter while he goes off to the war," said MENA leader Mr. Avraham Cohen.

The Arabs say they would prefer not to have to live in the Jewish section. But they say a shortage of modern housing in their own area leaves them no choice.

Nazareth, the largest city in Galilee, is in fact two cities with separate Jewish and Arab communities.

The centuries-old original Nazareth has 55,000 Arab inhabitants and virtually no Jews.

Upper Nazareth, built in the 1950s on a hill overlooking the Arab town, houses 26,000 people. Most of them are Jewish immigrants and young couples attracted by the low-cost living and fine landscapes of Galilee.

### 13 per cent Arab

But the municipality says that with the recent influx, 13 per cent of upper Nazareth is now Arab. MENA claims the figure is 40 per cent.

Nazareth's Arabs and Jews are both citizens of Israel, enjoy equal rights on paper and were a model of arm's-length coexistence until a

few years ago.

But upper Nazareth was built in the 1950s as a major Jewish foothold in predominantly Arab Galilee.

Most of the apartments were built by the housing ministry and were sold at subsidised prices to Jewish immigrants or young couples.

Prospective residents had to pass the scrutiny of the town council, and for years there were no Arab applicants. Then the upwardly mobile Arab middle class began trying to escape the crowded quarters of the lower city.

They found apartment owners in upper Nazareth willing to ignore the unwritten taboo on Arab ownership to make a handsome profit.

MENA, which says it has 250 hard-core activists, is trying to hold back the tide by pressuring Jewish landlords not to deal with Arabs. It has plastered upper Nazareth with posters saying, "Those who sell apartments to Arabs are trafficking in Jewish blood."

Lately, MENA has been joined by American-Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the extremist Jewish Defence League. He opened an office in upper Nazareth on Oct. 5, planting it in an apartment block inhabited exclusively by Arab newcomers.

Mr. Kahane, who advocates the expulsion of the 600,000 Arabs in Israel, said he would put up photographs of any Jews selling an apartment to Arabs, and daub it with the word "Traitor." Sellers would be harassed by telephone calls and vigils outside their homes, while Arabs would be told flatly, "Your place is not here," said Mr. Kahane.

Mr. Kahane has little support nationwide, but in Nazareth neither the ruling Likud bloc nor the national opposition Labour party, which controls upper Nazareth, have come out firmly against the

segregationists. With local elections due in late October, politicians are shying away from the issue.

Mr. Atallah Mansour, a Nazareth Arab journalist, recently reported that when a cabinet minister toured the area and denounced the segregationists, local Likud functionaries begged journalists to overlook the remark lest it cost Likud the votes of the pro-segregation lobby.

Relations between Nazareth's Arabs and Jews began to deteriorate in the mid-1970s when a communist was elected mayor of Arab Nazareth. In 1976, six Arabs were killed by Israeli gunfire in protests against the expropriation of Nazareth Arab-owned land. A series of Palestinian attacks in Galilee worsened the atmosphere, despite persistent efforts by the Arab adviser's office of the government to keep the calm.

### Arap Moi to visit Jeddah

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi will leave Sunday for a two-day official visit to Saudi Arabia, the president's office said Saturday.

No further details were given and there was no immediate explanation why news of the visit had been released so late.

### Abdulaziz returns

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz returned home from a five-day visit to Italy, the official Saudi press agency said Friday.

While in Rome he held talks with senior Italian officials on bilateral relations and the possible purchase of arms, Saudi and Italian sources said.

## Sudan faces guerrilla activities in the South

By Hamza Hendawi  
Reuters

KHARTOUM — The Sudanese government of President Jaafar Numeiri is having to cope with new outbreaks of violence in southern Sudan, scene of an earlier 17-year bush war, diplomatic sources said here.

They said some incidents apparently involved "Any-Nya" guerrillas who fought the Khartoum government from 1955 to 1972 to try to establish an independent state in south Sudan. A 1972 peace agreement provided autonomy for the south where many people are Christians or pagan animists. The north is mainly Muslim.

According to the sources here the "Any-Nya-2" guerrillas, as the present raiders are called, are led by a member of the large Dinka tribe.

The government and official press have said nothing about the latest violence. But the sources said 16 people were killed two weeks ago when guerrillas attacked a government arms store in the southern town of Aweil in the Bahr Al-Ghazal region.

They said guerrillas had also attacked the same target in July, two months after Gen. Numeiri announced plans to divide the autonomous southern region into three separate ones.

The sources said bandits had linked up with the guerrillas hoping for a share of looted arms and money.

Sudan blames Ethiopia and Libya for southern unrest.

Diplomats said it was too early to judge what impact Gen. Numeiri's recent decision to introduce Islamic law throughout Sudan might have in the south.

But they said the decision to sub-divide the area was not wholly popular.

Foes of the government among the Dinka tribe saw the measure as aimed at weakening Dinka pre-eminence. The three regions now are Bahr Al-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Equatoria.

Dinkas may now only serve in local government in the two areas

where they are in a majority, Upper Nile and Bahr Al-Ghazal.

Diplomats thought some southerners probably saw the administrative changes as a violation of the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement which ended the guerrilla war and provided for a southern autonomous region.

In January this year 13 Arab merchants were killed in Wau, southern Sudan, during an attack on the railway station which the government said was carried out by bandits.

In May, government troops quelled a mutiny in the town of Bor in which 70 southerners were killed. The mutineers were said by official sources to have been protesting against orders to deploy their unit in the north.

Diplomats said the government had increased the number of northern troops now based at Bor to about 280 (out of a total garrison of 300).

### Overstretched army

But the army faced manpower constraints on its ability to police the south.

Sudan has to deploy substantial forces along its frontiers with Chad and Libya, which has accused several times of trying to overthrow Gen. Numeiri's government.

Among southern grievances is a suspicion, which diplomats say is apparently quite widely held, that the south gets an unfair share of development funds and may not receive all the international aid intended to improve public services. Khartoum says that is not true.

But the government is generally short of cash. Sudan has run up foreign debts of some \$7.8 billion, remaining heavily dependent on a single cash crop, cotton, for which prices have been depressed. Aid from the United States and West Europe is vital to economic survival.

Joseph Lagu, a former guerrilla leader who is now Sudan's vice-president, says the reduction of the south was intended to assist the region but would not solve its problems at once.

## South Yemeni UAE leader chief meets 2 Fateh aides

ADEN (R) — South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad has called for Palestinian unity in the face of what he termed an imperialist-Zionist attack against the Palestinian revolution, the Aden news agency reported.

Mr. Mohammad made the call in talks Friday night with senior officials from Yasser Arafat's Fateh commando group, it said.

The officials, Salah Khalaf and Mahmoud Abbas of Fateh's central committee, arrived on Wednesday as part of efforts to seek support for Mr. Arafat, who is facing a mutiny in the Fateh movement led by hardliners.

## UAE leader to mediate over Sahara

RABAT (R) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has undertaken to mediate between Algeria and Morocco over the Western Sahara issue, a UAE special envoy said.

UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mana Said Al-Oteiba, who arrived from Algiers where he had met President Chadli Benjedid, said he was carrying a message from UAE President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan to King Hassan.

He said the message concerned the mediation undertaken by the sheikh, according to the Moroccan news agency MAP.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ..... Koran  
16:40 ..... Cartoons  
17:15 ..... Children's Programmes  
18:45 ..... Survival  
19:00 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... Local Programme on Health and Life

20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:40 ..... Local Variety  
22:10 ..... Arabic Series  
22:30 ..... News Summary

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM 90 MHz. FM  
A partly on 95.0 KHz. SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
08:35 ..... News Bulletin  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
09:05 ..... News Bulletin  
09:10 ..... News Summary  
09:15 ..... News Bulletin  
09:20 ..... News Summary  
09:25 ..... News Bulletin  
09:30 ..... News Summary  
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### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

##### EXHIBITIONS

\* 3rd solo exhibition of paintings by Adnan Al Hilu at the Holiday Inn.

\* "Concerning Buildings" on the conservation of historic buildings in U.N. at the British Council.

\* Paintings by Gerasimo Fabris, at the Alia Art Gallery.

\* Paintings by Omar Shahwan, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* "3 Brothers" modern art exhibition at the Professional Associations Complex.

##### DISCUSSION

\* "The conservation of Historic Buildings" under the chairmanship of Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, at the British Council at 7:00 p.m. Taking part are Ghassan Ghannam, Ali Jabir, Ram Khoun and Akram Abu Hamdan.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6611267  
American Centre ..... 44371  
British Council ..... 41521  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37491  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44213  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Circled Hill).

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 374410.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661737.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 25341.

St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:23 ..... Fajr  
05:46 ..... (Sunrise) Suhr  
11:21 ..... Dhuhur  
14:32 ..... 'Asr  
16:56 ..... Maghrib  
18:18 ..... 'Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 832350, 832070, 832171, where it should always be verified.

##### ARRIVALS

08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Ouba, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Oshana (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:35 ..... Muscat, Dubai, Doha (GF)  
10:55 ..... Oshana, Riyadh (SV)  
11:25 ..... Oshana, Cairo (MS)  
11:45 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
14:15 ..... Tripoli, Larana (LN)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
15:30 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Paris (RJ)  
16:00 ..... Larnaka (RJ)  
16:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)  
17:15 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
17:25 ..... London, Paris (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
19:50 ..... London (BA)  
19:55 ..... Cairo (MS)  
20:20 ..... Athens (JA)  
22:55 ..... Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)  
00:25 ..... Cairo (MS)  
00:25 ..... Beirut (ME)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

##### DEPARTURES

06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
06:40 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Rome (AZ)  
09:05 ..... Beirut (ME)  
10:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Athens (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
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14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Tripoli (LN)  
16:50 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
17:00 ..... Baghdad (JA)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in SLS

Belgian franc ..... 67.5 / 67.9  
Omani guilders ..... 124.2 / 124.9  
Egyptian guinea ..... 329 / 332.1  
French franc ..... 48.4 / 48.5  
Iraqi dinar ..... 394.3 / 405.3  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 23.2 / 23.4  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 156.2 / 157.1  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 126.6 / 126.8  
Lebanese lire ..... 60.8 / 70.7  
Omani rial ..... 1051.7 / 1060  
Qatari rial ..... 100 / 100.8  
Saudi riyal ..... 105.2 / 105.8  
Swiss franc ..... 46.6 / 46.9  
Swiss franc ..... 172.7 / 173.7  
U.A.E. dirham ..... 99.5 / 100  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 546.6 / 549.9  
U.S. dollar ..... 364.5 / 366.5  
W. German mark ..... 140.1 / 140.9

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with a probability of scattered showers in the afternoon. Winds will be westerly moderate. A drop in temperature is expected. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman ..... 15/22  
Agaba ..... 16/20  
Deserts ..... 13/29  
Jordan Valley ..... 18/30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Agaba 31. Humidity 26 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
First aid, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Police headquarters ..... 22590-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 3



## Jordanian-Iraqi trade talks resume

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Iraqi ministerial committee opened its latest round of meetings in Amman Saturday to discuss ways of bolstering trade between Jordan and Iraq and promoting bilateral cooperation in a number of other fields.

The Jordanian team is being led by under-secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mohammad Hourani who welcomed the Iraqi team at the outset and described the meeting as "another essential step towards bolstering economic and trade ties between the two countries."

Mr. Hourani paid tribute to the achievements of Iraq at all levels while the Iraqi people wage a war of defence on behalf of the whole Arab Nation.

In reply, the head of the Iraqi team, Abdul Sattar Farman, underlined the Iraqi government's keenness to promote social and economic cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

In the opening session, the

committee endorsed the agenda, which includes a discussion of ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, an increase in the quotas of commodities to be marketed by the Jordanian and Iraqi trade centres in Baghdad and Amman, an increase in the volume of goods transported by land between Jordan and Iraq from the port of Aqaba and the bolstering of bilateral cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in air transport affairs as well as a review of the progress of projects undertaken by jointly by the two countries.

Four committees were formed Saturday to focus on trade, industrial, agricultural, and transport and communications affairs.

The main committee meanwhile will resume its meeting Sunday.

Mr. Farman, who is under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and his team arrived in Amman Thursday.

## Iraqi minister to arrive

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Trade Hassan Ali will head his country's team to the joint Jordanian-Iraqi economic committee meeting which is due to start in Amman Monday, according to an official announcement here Saturday.

The meeting is expected to end with the signing of a memorandum on bilateral economic cooperation and increasing the volume of trade

exchanged by the two countries, the announcement said.

According to the announcement, Jordanian-Iraqi economic cooperation has witnessed a huge progress in recent years. Last year, the volume of Jordanian exports amounted to JD 15 million and the two countries agreed to undertake a number of joint schemes.

## Veteran journalist Daoud Elissa dies



AMMAN — The journalist community in Jordan Saturday lost one of its leading figures with the death of Mr. Daoud Elissa at the age of 81.

The late Mr. Elissa was a veteran journalist who worked for 55 years in the world of journalism. Mr. Elissa was born in occupied Jaffa on Sept. 9, 1903 and was educated at the American University of Beirut.

Mr. Elissa started his career in

journalism in the early '20s when he worked for his uncle Issa Al Issa on the bi-weekly 'Falastine' newspaper. Later Mr. Elissa took charge of the newspaper himself which eventually became the first Arabic daily in Palestine.

After the death of his uncle, Mr. Elissa became chief editor and owner of the newspaper in Jaffa until the occupation of Jaffa in 1948 when the newspaper moved its offices to Jerusalem where Mr. Elissa remained the chief editor and owner of the paper.

While in Jerusalem, Mr. Elissa issued the weekly Al Bilad and was its chief editor too. Mr. Elissa remained in Jerusalem until the Jordanian journalism law was issued which necessitated a merger of Jordanian papers and called for his move to Amman where he served as director of Al Dustour newspaper until 1978.

Mr. Elissa is remembered as the first journalist to introduce advertisements into Arabic-language newspapers.

He is survived by his wife, seven children and 11 grandchildren.

## Meeting discusses role of community colleges

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day conference on community colleges in Jordan opened at Princess Alia College here Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Deputising for Prince Hassan at the opening of the conference, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan said in an address to the participants that educational plans in the country should be revised in view of the rapid advancement in teaching techniques and technology-related to education.

Leading educationalists should conduct research work on ways of achieving a balance between society's needs and the skilled and qualified people, to be trained by community colleges, needed to satisfy them, Sheikh Qattan said.

Also addressing the opening session was Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat who said that Jordan had become a centre for providing qualified and competent manpower thanks to the progressive advancement in its educational institutions.

This, the first conference of its kind, had to be held in order to assess the work of community colleges, Dr. Arabiyat said.

Several working papers have been submitted for discussion dealing with college curricula, the relationship between community colleges, secondary school education and university education, and the importance of diversifying education and training students to serve the community.

## Cement line to produce

AMMAN (Petra) — South Jordan Cement Company will as of the beginning of next month start preliminary operational experiments for commissioning the first line of its factory in Tafila south of Amman.

The cement is expected to be ready for sale on the local market from the second quarter of next year with an annual capacity of 1 million tonnes, a spokesman for the company said.

The company was established in 1981 with a capital of JD 75 million of which the public owns 40 per cent.

## Rawabdeh opens Arar art show

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh opened at the Jerusalem International Media Hotel Saturday evening an art exhibition by Ibrahim Arar.

The artist is exhibiting 30 works in wood as well as artificial flowers. The opening of the weeklong exhibition was attended by an audience of art lovers. Thirty per cent of the exhibition's proceeds will go to the Islamic Hospital in Amman.

## Queen Noor opens five-day international conference at Amra Hotel

## Forum studies women's role in food production

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor a regional seminar on "The Role of Women in Food Production" opened here Saturday at the Amra Hotel.

The five-day seminar which is organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations includes 25 participants from 11 countries. These are Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, Mauritania, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Somalia, Tunisia and Jordan. It is also attended by representatives from the Arab League and related international organisations.

In the opening speeches, given by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin and FAO Representative Kamal Thabet, they all expressed their gratitude and appreciation to Her Majesty Queen Noor for having the seminar held under her patronage and for the interest she has taken in the subject of the seminar which they said indicated her serious commitment to the role of women in the developmental process.

In her speech, Mrs. Mufti said that, due to the increased rate of male migration from rural areas to cities over the last years, there has been an increased demand for women in the workforce in the agricultural sector.

She added that agricultural development requires the utilization of human resources and "women are an important part of those resources."

### Social development

Mrs. Mufti said that the comprehensive development witnessed by Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein is dependent on social development.

Social development, she said, is based on a new understanding aimed at reviewing the organisation of the community "by strengthening the vital participation of the various social groupings including an increase in the woman's role in the economic

sector."

She went on to say that in order to achieve social development enhance the role of vocational training to make it fit the developmental requirements. "The woman should be trained to broaden her participation in the employment process."

Mrs. Mufti pointed out the queen's continuous efforts in promoting the woman's contribution towards improving the living conditions of her family, for increasing the national income and for promoting social welfare.

In respect to the positive role of the rural woman, Mrs. Mufti said that "efforts were exerted to develop her role and different programmes were undertaken to increase her contribution in the agricultural sector and in the production of food."

She explained that rural women's associations were established with the "aim of educating women and promoting literacy as well as providing essential services."

Mrs. Mufti said that World Food Day, which occurred a week ago, aimed at warning people all over the world against the dangers of famine and malnutrition that faces the world.

"The rates of the increase in food production do not meet the requirements of the growing global population and hence the increase of food production has become the most important issue to tackle," she stressed.

### Arab food production

Referring to food production in Arab countries, Mrs. Mufti said that, even though the human and natural resources are available, "the countries depend enormously on imports in securing food."

She said that the shortage of food production threatens the countries' economic and food security.

Mrs. Mufti pointed out that FAO cooperation in the country is

striving to achieve projects regarding rural woman and her role in increasing agricultural and food production.

Mr. Dudin said that food production "has never been restricted to men; woman always participated in the agricultural sector."

He said that the role of the Arab woman in food production has assumed a great significance and is urgently needed in the light of the sufferings of Arab societies.

"There is a big gap between food consumption and production," he said.

He stressed that the gap cannot be narrowed unless there is greater production and greater capacity for the storage of food commodities.

Mr. Dudin pointed out that, during the last 10 years, agriculture in Jordan has developed enormously. "Animal husbandry and plant production has increased with regard to most of the commodities," but this increase has stopped due to the shrinking of the rain-fed region, to the development of the cities and the spread of population centres onto productive lands.

This shrinking, he said, generally affected cereals, lentils and meat while the increase was manifested in fruits, vegetables and poultry produce.

To overcome these difficulties, he said, there are research projects for water resources and programmes under execution so as to protect the soil against erosion.

There are also programmes for the conservation of underground water reserves especially in river basins.

### Woman's role

Mr. Dudin said that the woman's role in food production is simpler nowadays because of the advanced technology of food refrigeration, drying and canning.

Giving advice to the participants to take into consideration, Mr. Dudin pointed out that Jordanian households used to depend on themselves for the storage of seasonal food at a minimal cost. He hoped that "women will resume working in that sort of way."

He added that people mostly depend on processed food commodities "which could be processed at home being healthier, cleaner and cheaper."



Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti delivers one of the opening addresses Saturday to the five-day meeting at the Amra Hotel which is discussing the role of women in the production of food (Petra photo)

Shopping for food has become a daily or weekly task which "is a negative move which precludes the ability to combat shortages in the event of emergencies," he said.

Another phenomenon that has spread among certain sectors, is the extravagant use of large quantities of food. "This can often lead to sickness," he said.

Dr. Thabet said that "today — more than ever before — the problem of food shortages and subsequent price increases is one of the most acute problems facing developing countries."

These countries, he said, are finding more and more difficulties in providing the necessary food for its increasing population.

"This is already causing widespread cases of under-nourishment and malnutrition among low income families, even those in rural areas where most food is produced," he said.

Therefore, he added, in the light of the present food crises in the developing countries, there is now a very strong move toward increasing food production.

Regarding the women's role in food production, Dr. Thabet said that women all over the world carry out most of the tasks related to food. "They are responsible for

its preparation, processing and storage for family use."

Rural women however also play a major role in food production. "It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of the farming activities related to food crops are performed by women," he said.

Dr. Thabet went on to say that, in the field of animal care and poultry farming at the family level, "women shoulder practically all the responsibilities and many rural women assume full responsibility for both home and farm management."

Referring to FAO assistance in the countries of the near east region, Dr. Thabet said FAO has assisted in developing projects for rural women "with a view to increasing their food production and improving the nutritional levels of their families."

The representative of the Arab League, Habiba Bargawi, introduced the role of the Arab League in the development of women.

In their five days of meetings, the specialists will discuss a number of studies revolving around vegetable growing, raising poultry and goats in the villages of Al Subha and Umm Al Basatin, as well as topics on agricultural guidance and extension service for rural women in countries represented at the meeting.

They will also discuss a study on food canning industries in an Egyptian village and the role of women in North Yemen's agriculture.

### World conference

Referring to the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development, Dr. Thabet said that it emphasised the importance of the woman's role in agricultural production and called upon governments to give more attention to women's responsibilities and needs in food production.

He added that the conference places high priority on the creation and expansion of training for both men and women to develop and improve skills as well as to increase productivity.

Dr. Thabet pointed out that most rural women in the Arab

## Pan-Arab management meeting begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day meeting opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) in Amman Saturday to discuss a host of subjects related to the management of Arab public organisations.

Fourteen specialists holding senior positions in Arab organisations are taking part in the meeting where several working papers on introducing reforms in

management, the transfer of technology to Arab countries and how to deal with multinational companies, and undertaking projects in the Arab World, will be reviewed among other issues.

The first session was opened by the AOAS Director, Dr. Naser Al Sa'egh, with a speech outlining the most important objectives the organisation is striving to attain. He voiced the hope that the par-

ticipants will formulate specific recommendations on the role that can be played by administrative staff in Arab organisations especially with regards to the developmental process.

The economic, political and social changes the Arab countries are passing through require creative administrative, enlightened intellects and competitive and skilled manpower, Dr. Sa'egh said.

## Second children's festival to be held

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Culture and Arts Sunday is to hold another children's cultural festival, the second this month, after the success of the first one, according to the department's Director Haider Mahmoud.

He said that the second festival comes in response to numerous requests from elementary schools and kindergartens. The festival includes documentary film shows, and book exhibitions in which several Jordanian publishing houses will take part in cooperation with the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives.

Also on display for a week are paintings by children who have received training in art at the department's fine art centre, Mr. Mahmoud said.

Also to be opened Sunday at the Department of Culture and Arts are book stalls to sell publications, stationery and other requirements for schools, he added.

According to Mr. Mahmoud, the department has recently created a special unit for highlighting arts and culture for children. This unit is entrusted with the task of organising festivals and publishing children's books, and magazines. The first edition of the department's children's magazine will appear early in November, Mr. Mahmoud pointed out.

## Ghandour leaves for New Delhi

AMMAN (Petra) — Board chairman and president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour left for New Delhi Saturday at the head of a delegation to take part in an annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The meeting, scheduled to open on Oct. 24, will discuss a strategy for tackling certain financial problems which impede air transport and ways of bolstering cooperation between world airlines, according to a spokesman for Alia in Amman.

## Tal to attend UNESCO talks

TUNIS (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'ad Tal left for Paris Saturday to attend the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) which is due to open on Oct. 25. Dr. Tal had been in Tunisia to take part in a conference by Arab ministers of higher education at Al Hammamat.

## Pan-Arab drug company to study latest research

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised technical committee started its meetings at the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) in Amman to study the scientific research papers which will be debated by the seminar on the Arab drug industry scheduled to be held in Amman by ACDIMA on Dec. 5.

The committee will select the most suitable 30 studies and pieces of research submitted by Arab and world pharmaceutical specialists and will distribute prizes to the best.

The three-day meeting will include an exhibition of industrial equipment and activities of participating companies.

Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday inaugurates an exhibition of paintings by Adnan Al Hilo at the Holiday Inn (Petra photo)

## Princess Basma inaugurates Hilo show

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma opened at the Holiday Inn Saturday evening an art exhibition by Adnan Al Hilo. On display for ten days are 30 paintings which feature Arab customs and traditions, local scenery and the struggle and sufferings of Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

## First aid seminar slated

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on emergency and first aid services will be held Tuesday at the Amman Chamber of Industry. The seminar will include lectures on the management and organisation of first aid rescue and emergency operations. Taking part in the seminar, which is organised by the Ministry of Health, are representatives of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Royal Medical Services, Civil Defence Directorate, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Jordanian Medical Association and the Jordanian Red Crescent Society.

## Income tax course' begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A training two-week course participants will attend lectures and be given practical problems related to the new income tax law.

## U.S. folk ensemble to play here soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Aman Folk Ensemble will arrive here on Oct. 27 to present a programme which features music, songs and dances representing a wide range of American ethnic traditions.

The programme of the Aman group, sponsored by the United States Information Service here "reveals the strength and breadth of the multicultural heritage of the United States", according to audiences in Rabat and Casablanca who have recently attended the performance.

The troupe was founded in 1964 by Leona Wood and Anthony Shay, folkloric specialists of oriental and Balkan styles from the University of California in Los Angeles, who merged their talents

and their performing groups under the name Aman, an international word of affirmation and blessing.

Drawing upon the folkloric diversity of America, the company's dancers, singers and musicians perform in magnificent costumes and utilise authentic instruments of the ethnic regions represented in Aman's five-continent repertoire.

Since 1975, Aman has toured extensively throughout the United States and in 1977, it was the subject of an Emmy award-winning special programme. They have recently appeared before thousands daily at Disney World's Epcot Centre, Disney's new entertainment and recreation com-

plex near Orlando, Florida and have been invited to participate in the 1984 Olympic International Dance Festival.

In Jordan, the Aman Folk Ensemble will give three performances at the Royal Cultural Centre on Oct. 28, 29 and 30 at 8:00 p.m. in addition to a concert for school children Saturday, Oct. 29 at 10:30 a.m. They will also meet local dancers at the Royal Cultural Centre Sunday, Oct. 30 at 4:00 p.m.

Tickets are available for the public performances at the Royal Cultural Centre and at the American Centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. Ticket prices JD 2 for all evening concerts.



## COME TO THINK OF IT

## What think-tank for Jordan?

I THINK therefore I am, or is it that I am, therefore I must think? That is the question relevant to whoever thinks or finds thinking necessary to arrive at the proper decisions. The question of who is a thinker, however, needs a lot of thinking.

All people are in fact thinking creatures. This is where they differ from other creatures. The kind of thinking that is made by a sheep or an insect is instinctive and programmed for sheer survival. But the kind of thinking reserved for man is much more than that. It is for survival as well as contemplation and the pursuit of truth. Ideas and the abstract have been reserved for

man. That, perhaps, is why he finds his pleasure not only in the acts of procreation but also in the acts of creation.

Man could not have reached where he is today without thinking. If he be in a narrow strait, then it must be that because his thinking was not straight enough. Or it may be because he thought about something and forgot to think about something else, or gave his thoughts to something at the expense of something else. Cultural lags of nations and individuals are the product of unbalanced development on the basis of disjointed thinking. The question of linkage is very important.

A thinker may be distinguished from other thinking individuals by the fact that he finds his greatest pleasure in his intellect rather than his instincts. He eats to live not lives to eat. That, however, does not make him always right. He may go astray just as anybody else or even more. For it was thinkers who developed the philosophies of racial discrimination and race extermination by the gas chamber or nuclear weapons. It is also thinkers who refuse to think otherwise who are to blame today for the ills of humanity. A thinker according to the Holy Quran, must be anchored to the love of God and the needs of the people. Without

such anchorage, a thinker is not elevated to the position of wisdom reserved for the "Alem", the man of knowledge. One may well ask: Isn't that a justification for theocracy and the rule of the theologian or theologians as is happening in Iran? The answer may be an outright no. For theologians are not to be a class apart to privilege or dress. If they are to exist at all, they must never be allowed to drift away from society and carry special prerogatives other than to advise, interpret and prove their worth by winning the minds to their arguments.

The need for a think-tank in Jordan may have spurred this thinking. A think-tank is needed

on the national level as well as on the levels of each public establishment. Data, research facilities, researchers and programmes of research are needed today more than ever as life and needs get more complex. But all of this requires clear thinking to start with. For it may well happen that such tools and establishments are set up only to be found out that they do not contribute as significantly as they should to the national goals and ambitions.

Without naming names, one can think of more than one such a set-up which rattled the drums and unfurled the banners upon inauguration and asked for astronomical figures

to do the job. The project of research about Shura (public participation) in Islam, for instance, came to look like a replacement for the Shura itself. The intellectuals reduced themselves to book worms and started munching at stationary, office supplies, banknotes and luxury furniture!

The trouble is, without accountability to God or man, any thinking individual will tend to think on the basis of "I am, therefore I must be." But when he is accountable to God and man, then he will start thinking on the basis of "I think and know God, therefore I am." Come to think of it, it doesn't need a think-tank to see that.

## Wild piece of politics

WESTERN OBSERVERS, or journalists, like to characterise Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as a high-stakes poker player who raises the ante when others fold their hands. And probably they are right.

But how does one explain, in terms of real power politics this time, the meeting that the Syrian president consented to have with a personal representative of his long-time foe Yasser Arafat in Damascus on Thursday? What is the significance of this 120-degree development? One may also ask. And where is the Middle East, the Arab region closest to us in particular, going from here?

In his statement to the Jordan Times yesterday, Hani Al Hassan — the brother of Arafat's personal representative to the six-hour meeting with Assad, who is also a leading Fateh figure and political adviser to the PLO chairman — gave full credit to Saudi Arabian King Fahd's personal efforts and diplomacy to bring Syria and the PLO together, after months of fighting and recriminations between the two. An Arab summit is scheduled for Saudi Arabia next month, and unless something urgent was done to reconcile President Assad and Chairman Arafat before then, there would have been no point in continuing preparations for a successful get-together of the Arab leaders. It is therefore logical to conclude that King Fahd's personal effort did in fact influence Assad to reconsider his position towards Arafat.

That the Saudi factor must have indeed been important for Syria to soften its opposition to Arafat's leadership of the PLO is beyond any doubt. But what else would make the Syrian president drop his scheme, apparent for sometime now, to eliminate Arafat and his policies from the Middle East equation? The question becomes even more pertinent with the knowledge that Syria's stranglehold on Arafat and his men in northern Lebanon has been so strong lately that all the legitimate Palestinian leadership wanted to do is to get Arafat safely out of Tripoli, and nothing else, under the circumstances.

Has Assad given up then on the idea of replacing the Arafat leadership with another subservient to his wishes and whims? Or have regional circumstances changed where the situation now requires rapport, rather than rivalry, in the Palestinian-Syrian camp? How is it that Arafat's and Assad's deep differences will be tackled after their long estrangement? Has the PLO chairman given in to Assad's demands? Or is the meeting in Damascus on Thursday just a trial balloon for the benefit of Arab leaders and spectators?

There are more questions than answers on the latest development in inter-Arab affairs, one must admit. We would insist on asking these questions, however, because no one wants to build too much hope on just another poker game — wild as Arab politics may be.

## ARABIC-PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Kurds back Iraq

IT IS now clear that the Iranian regime is building its offensive strategy on false assumptions. Its most recent offensive on the Penjwin area in north-east Iraq has been crushed and the lesson it learnt from that offensive is one that the Iranian regime will never forget. This is because the Iranians had counted on help from the Kurds of the region, but the Kurds have rallied to the support of the Iraqi people and army and joined their armed forces ranks in a bid to strengthen the Iraq's defences and to thwart any future Iranian adventures along the Iran-Iraq border.

The Iranian regime has by now probably come to the conclusion that the Iraqi people and Kurds are in fact one community and their cohesion is something that they cannot tamper with. The Iranians should realise that Iraq which has repeatedly extended a friendly and peaceful hand to the Iranian people but is strong and capable enough to teach further lessons to the aggressors. This fact should bring the Iranian regime back to its senses and should stop all aggressions and adventures against its peaceful, neighbouring nation.

## Al Dustour: Moves behind the scenes

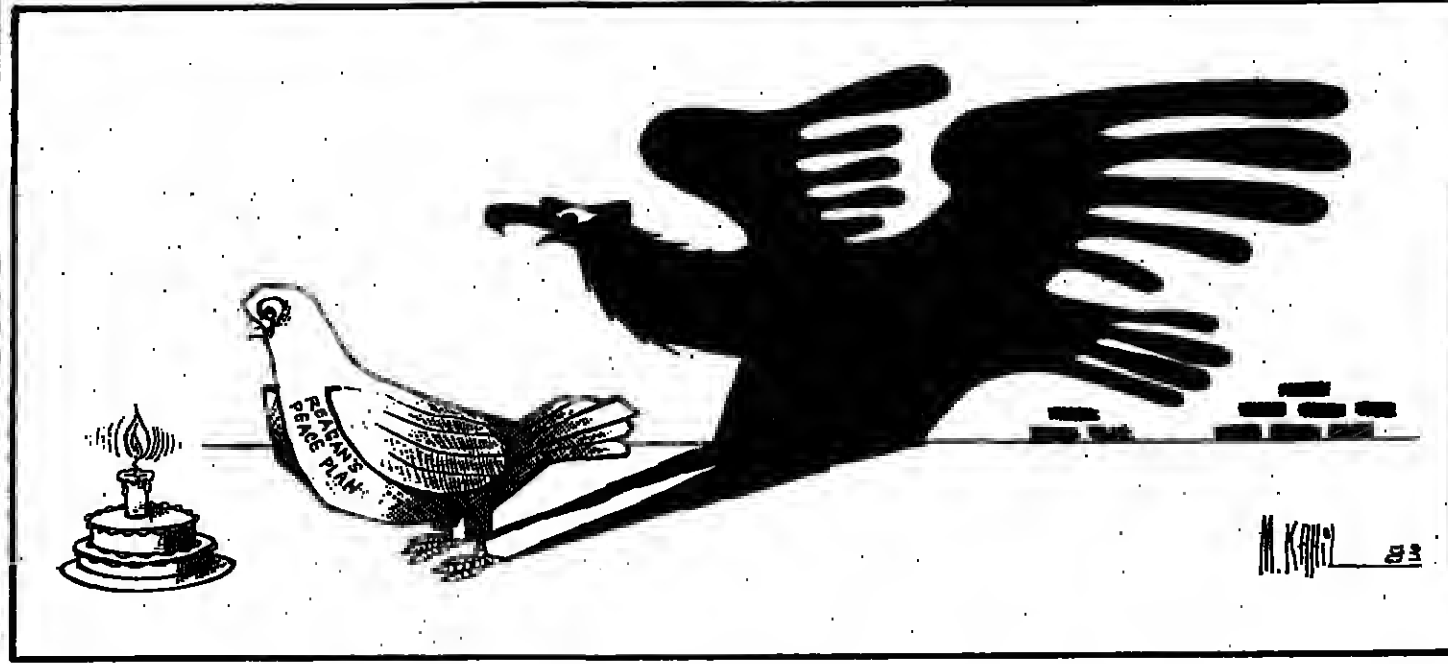
RECRIMINATIONS EXCHANGED by Washington and Damascus lately should deceive no one because this could simply be a cover-up for the real debate and haggling behind the scenes. The two sides might be cooking up some kind of a settlement for the region. Syria is known to be striving to have a bigger say in the destiny of the Middle East but Washington does not agree to this and Israel opposes it strongly. The recent attack by President Reagan on Syria and the strong immediate response by Syria coincided with the firing on U.S. Marines in Beirut and a faltering Lebanese peace process. Could the Lebanese issue be behind the differences between the two countries or could this be only a cover to what is really going on behind the scenes?

Neither the Lebanese situation nor the Middle East question can remain unresolved for ever and the two sides are probably involved in a political debate to find a settlement, the price of which would be paid by the Lebanese people.

## Sawt Al Shaab: All Arabs must fight

EVERY ACT of aggression by Iran against Iraq and every offensive the Iranians launch against Iraq cost the Iranian people heavily in men and materials, and end in total failure for the Iranian regime in achieving any of its dreams against Arab land. Iraq of course is suffering losses but why should it continue to bear the brunt and fight it all alone against the enemy of all the Arabs? Why should we continue talking about the liberation of Arab territory and not do anything against the Iranians who are seeking to impose their hegemony on Iraq and the Arab Nation?

Iraq has extended a hand of peace to the Iranians and has accepted all peaceful initiatives put forth by the Islamic nations, the United Nations and friendly countries while Iran has turned them all down. Iraq also announces truce unilaterally and willingly withdrew its forces from Iranian territory, but the Iranians continued to pursue their adventures and their acts of aggression against Iraq. It is time that all the Arabs moved their forces to the eastern flank of the Arab World to fight alongside Iraq so as to repel the aggression from Iran and to safeguard Arab territory and rights.



## Parkinson's indiscreet affair, Labour revival shake Thatcher

By Barry May  
Reuters

LONDON — The damage done to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reputation for infallibility caused by a cabinet minister's love affair with his former secretary, illustrates the shift in the fortunes of Britain's political parties.

The affair has implications for the government's standing at a time when it is under pressure from a resurgent opposition Labour Party headed by a new, young leader, Neil Kinnock.

At the same time, former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen has moved his two-year-old Social Democratic Party to the right in an attempt to lure voters loyal to Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party.

Norman Tebbit, the cabinet minister closest to Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing way of thinking, acknowledged on television Sunday that the Cecil Parkinson affair had damaged the government temporarily.

The prime minister was voted back into office for a second term in June in a landslide election that gave her a commanding majority in parliament and a mandate to govern until 1988.

Mrs. Thatcher's victory was as much due to the split in the vote against her Conservative Party as any other factor. Her party's share of the popular vote was lower than in the 1979 election that first brought the small-town grocer's daughter to power.

Labour, whose vote sank to its lowest level since 1918, and the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats, which piled up more votes than the Liberals alone had managed to do in generations.

During a visit to Lisbon last week, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge welcomed the return to power of Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares with a big majority last June.

He praised what he called the clear position on southern Africa of the new Socialist-Social Democratic coalition government.

During talks here, Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama told Mr. Jorge that Lisbon attached great importance to strengthening cooperation and solidarity with African countries, particularly Angola.

Mr. Gama emphasised the need to bring Namibia (South West Africa), ruled by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, to independence as soon as possible.

He branded South African control of Namibia, over which South African forces are fighting a 17-year-old bush war against Namibian guerrillas based in Angola, illegal occupation.

Mr. Gama also condemned Pretoria's system of apartheid, or separate racial development.

This marks no real change in Portuguese foreign policy since the 1974 revolution which ended nearly half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

But it has not recently been stated so bluntly. Successive governments since 1974 have been guarded in their criticism of South Africa, apparently in order to pro-

tect the interests of some 600,000 Portuguese living in that country.

Mr. Jorge told reporters in Lisbon that the frequent changes of government here, 15 since the revolution, had hampered ties between Portugal and Angola.

Now, he added, "new page may have been turned in the history of our relations."

Mr. Jorge said he hoped that Portugal could play an important role in Angola's drive for national reconstruction. He admitted that his country, potentially rich in oil, diamonds and minerals and once the brightest jewel in Portugal's ancient empire, was in difficult straits.

But he blamed most of its problems on what he called the undeclared war by South Africa, and said much of Angola's human and financial resources had been mobilised against South African attacks.

Mr. Jorge repeated Angola's rejection of any link between Namibian independence and the withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops, stationed in his country since the 1975-76 civil war from which the ruling Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) emerged victorious over other nationalist groups.

South Africa and the United States say a Cuban withdrawal must be part of a Namibian independence settlement, but Angola says the two issues are separate.

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The Angolan minister said UNITA, which claims to control large areas of southern and eastern Angola, acted almost always with the support of regular South

African troops or foreign mercenaries.

Mr. Jorge criticised UNITA's propaganda activity in Portugal as "a grain of sand in the works" of Angolan-Portuguese relations.

UNITA regularly issues communiques here listing claims of victories over MPLA forces.

He said he could not understand why Portugal permitted such activities, adding that Portuguese living in Angola were often victims of UNITA attacks.

Embarrassed Portuguese governments have discouraged UNITA's operations here. But officials point out that, in a Western democracy like Portugal, it is impossible to stop such activities without restrictive police measures.

Mr. Jorge echoed the words of Angolan Ambassador to France Luis De Almeida, who told a news conference in London recently: "With the government of Mario

Soares, Portugal's position towards Angola took a more positive direction."

Presenting a government white paper accusing South Africa of aggression, Mr. Almeida, a leading MPLA strategist, said Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes was a friend of Angola.

Mr. Jorge told newsmen that the Namibian independence issue was now entirely in the hands of the United Nations Security Council and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He said he knew nothing of any possible Portuguese participation in the Western "contact group" on Namibia, composed of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, which has been striving since 1978 to speed a solution.

But he added that the U.N. secretary-general could call on the help of any U.N. member if he so wished.

## McFarlane's promotion signals moderate image

By Jeffrey Antevill  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The naming of Robert McFarlane as national security adviser is the latest in a series of decisions apparently intended to give President Reagan a more moderate foreign policy image as the 1984 U.S. presidential election approaches.

Mr. McFarlane, who since last July has been special Middle East envoy as well as deputy national security adviser, is not a liberal and in fact may be almost as staunch a conservative on some issues as William Clark, the man he succeeds.

But the absence of the close personal ties that Mr. Clark enjoys with Mr. Reagan as well as Mr. McFarlane's low-key manner, his apparent lack of ideological fervour and his frequent pragmatic compromises have Mr. Reagan's more conservative backers worried.

The appointment follows other signs of moderation in Mr. Reagan's hardline policies. Some of these more moderate steps are reported to have been taken on the advice of Mr. McFarlane.

They include an easing of tension with Moscow in the weeks before the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean airliner last month. Mr. Reagan's insistence since then that arms control talks must proceed despite the incident.

Mr. Reagan employed harsh rhetoric in denouncing the Soviet Union, but moved cautiously on sanctions and has offered concessions at both sets of nuclear arms negotiations with Moscow in the past three weeks.

As many political analysts believe, the president is seeking to moderate his headline image and calm war fears among voters before he runs for re-election next year. The McFarlane appointment seems designed to have the same effect.

Mr. McFarlane, 46, a foreign policy professional with ties to such establishment figures as former secretaries of state Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, was believed to be responsible for the president's recent decisions to compromise on arms control.

A man with tough views on the Soviet Union and military matters, Mr. McFarlane pragmatically advised Mr. Reagan to go along with some of the demands of members of Congress who held the key to approving the administration's arms build-up programme.

He was also credited with a major role in convincing Mr. Reagan to risk annoying Israel and its U.S. supporters by proposing a sweeping Middle East peace plan in September 1982.

Mr. Clark, on the other hand, was an architect of some of the administration's most con-

servative foreign policy decisions. Mr. Clark has been one of the administration's strongest advocates of U.S. military involvement against leftist guerrillas in Central America, of greatly increased arms spending and of a tough line toward Moscow in general.

Conservatives such as Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey learned the loss of Mr. Clark's voice in White House inner councils.

They pressed for the appointment of outspoken hardliner Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to replace Mr. Clark.

Mr. Reagan sought to assure them Mr. McFarlane would have the same access to him as Mr. Clark, a long-time Reagan friend and adviser.

But with his youthful appearance and low-key manner, "bud" McFarlane, relative newcomer to Mr. Reagan's circle of advisers, will have a different relationship with the president.

Judging by his record, he will also be more inclined to advocate "realistic" compromises and less likely to press for policies based on ideological opposition to Communism.

A 1959 U.S. naval academy graduate and retired Marine corps lieutenant colonel, the self-effacing and hard-working McFarlane is often described as the quintessential staff man.

Mr. McFarlane is a Vietnam war veteran who became, while still a relatively junior Marine officer, a high-ranking aide to Mr. Kissinger and then to Mr. Haig and Brent Scowcroft at the National Security Council during the Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford administrations.

That was a time of major foreign policy initiatives in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China and other areas.

Feeling restricted from further Marine corps advancement by his political service, Mr. McFarlane retired in 1977 and became a staff aide to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He became counsellor to the State Department after Mr. Reagan took office in 1981. When Mr. Clark was shifted from deputy secretary of state to national security adviser early in 1982, he took Mr. McFarlane to the White House with him.

In addition to his responsibilities for day-to-day running of the council staff, Mr. McFarlane was named late in July as the latest U.S. special Middle East peace envoy, a role in which he helped negotiate the current ceasefire in Lebanon.

The son of a three-term, new deal Democratic congressman from Texas, he is married and has three children.

## Angolan-Portuguese ties better with return of Socialists

By David Reid  
Reuters

LISBON — Portugal's relations with its former colony of Angola look set to improve substantially after years in the doldrums, with some blunt talking on southern Africa by the new Portuguese government providing the boost.

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# Ibn Khaldun: A great Arab philosopher-historian

By Peter Boxhall

The Arab geographers, historians, scientists and men of letters of the Middle Ages were countless, incomparable in their day and better than almost any of their contemporary great men of learning in the West. As E.W. Bovill explained in his authoritative *Caravans of the Old Sahara*:

*The amazing development of Arab learning in the Middle Ages, which contrasted so strongly with the barbarous ignorance in which Christian Europe was still sunk, sprang from the Hellenistic culture which the Arabs had inherited from the late Roman Empire. Greek literature, which had been translated into eastern languages by the oriental Christian churches, profoundly influenced the intellectual outlook of the Arabs, and so stimulating did it prove that almost every branch of knowledge still bears the impress of Arab work.*

Marco Polo, for example, how well we know of him in the West: but are we so well acquainted with Ibn Batuta, that great Arab traveller and judge, who travelled even further afield, and more thoroughly than his more renowned European counterpart? And have we knowledge, from our childhood or adult education, of, to name but a few, Abdullah Ibn Khurdadbeh, Ahmad Ibn Yahya Ibn Jabir Al Baladhuri, Ahmad Ibn Abi Ya'qub Ibn Ja'far Ibn Wadhi Al Ya'qubi, Abu'l Hassan Ibn Ali Ibn Al Husayn Ibn Ali Al Mas'udi, Al Sharif Muhammad Ibn 'Abd Al Aziz Al Idrisi, Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Bai-uta, 'Abd Al Rahman Ibn Muhammad Ibn Khaldun, Ahmad Ibn Ali Al Maqrizi, Abu'l Mahasin Yusuf Ibn Tagri Birdi, Ibn Hau-

kal, Abu Obaid Al Bakri and Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Muqaddasi? Their names are so legion, so long, I forbear to mention more....

Men such as these and the brilliant Arab generals such as Amr Ibn Al 'As, Uqba Ibn Nafi and Khalid Ibn Walid, contributed greatly not only to the making of the Arab empire, but also to recording its evolution and subsequent administration. The problem is, and it excuses our lack of knowledge in the West to a large extent, many of their valuable works, their accounts of contemporary events and discoveries, have been lost, or destroyed by the ravages of war, environment and age. And of those that remain to posterity many, too many, have yet to be translated.

## Greatest Muslim scholar

Fortunately, some of the prolific work of Ibn Khaldun, probably the greatest of the Arab philosopher historians, has been translated, and is, in fact, quite well known to the Western world. To prove the point, and it is perhaps something of a surprise, is the fact that President Reagan quoted from Ibn Khaldun's *Muqaddima* recently to give substance to a point he was making in a speech relating to tax policy.

Ibn Khaldun was recognised as the greatest Muslim scholar of his day, and was the first historian to attempt to explain in the cyclical laws which govern the rise and fall of civilisations. The immense, seven volume work which comprises his philosophical approach to the essentials of the then known world is entitled *The Book of Examples and Collections from Early and Later Information Concerning the Days of Arabs*. Non-

Arabs and Berbers.

The introductory volume analyses in depth the nature of both Islamic, and non-Islamic society — as far as it was then known — and thereafter traces the world's evolution. Then, later, it examines the cause and effect of the rise and fall of civilisations, the decay of cities, and the intricate relationship between the traditional and industrialised societies. Ibn Khaldun initiates in this volume an elementary system of classification of different ways of life, distinguishing between what he refers to as "badya" (land of nomadic life), and "hadar" (land of settled life), and remarks on the customs in "badya", and the geographical influences, which give rise to the development of the urban societies.

Additionally, never regarding history as merely just a record of past events, he applies his critical faculties in such matters as taking to task the early Muslim Arabs for founding many cities and townships in utter disregard of adverse environmental conditions, or hydrographic disadvantages, whose neglect, he stresses, ultimately led to the decline of many cities such as Sijilmasa, Oairawan, Kufa and Basra.

## Ibn Khaldun's literary career

In fact Ibn Khaldun's serious literary career did not start until he was 50 years old — which was probably beyond the normal life span of that time — and until he had travelled widely in Spain and North Africa. There are two reasons why he probably delayed so long. Firstly, early in his career, he was appointed by Abu Inan "ta'wi" (secretary in charge of writing royal proclamations: an honourable position, but not one

to suit, or promote, Ibn Khaldun's philosophical nature, nor in any way to his liking.

Secondly, for one cause or another, Ibn Khaldun repeatedly felt the need, in terms of security for himself and his family, to move from one place to another until, finally, he was sponsored by the Sultan of Cairo and, finding peace at last to write, settled in that city for the last 31 productive years of his life.

Ibn Khaldun's hereditary background contained all the right ingredients for a successful Islamic scholastic career. Born in May 1332 CE (Ramadan 732) in Tunis, his ancestors had originally come from a Yemeni tribe from the Hadramaut. Some of those distant relations had served in the Yemeni Army which had entered Spain in the days of the Arab conquest. By the 10th century CE, Ibn Khaldun's family were well established as administrators, and one of them, 'Umar Ibn Khaldun, had distinguished himself as a scientist and philosopher. Ibn Khaldun's grandfather, Muhammad, as well as his father, held senior appointments at the court of the Hafsid of Tunis, the family having emigrated there at the time of the Almoravid invasion of Spain, but both retired prematurely to lead a fuller religious life, joining Abu 'Abd Allah Al Zubaydi's circle.

## Ibn Khaldun's childhood

Although we do not know much of Ibn Khaldun's childhood and early youth, we do know details of his studies, and the characters with whom he studied. His elementary education included the reading of the Qur'an and study of the traditions, the fundamentals of Islamic theology, and the rudiments

of the religious law. At a more advanced level, he studied "Ulum Aqliyya", that is logic, mathematics, natural philosophy, including medicine and astronomy, and metaphysics. Complementary to these studies, he learned linguistic, biographical and historical sciences, and the art of writing major manuscripts and court correspondence.

In his twenty-first year, his scholastic attainments were recognised by the appointment of a secretaryship to the young Sultan of Tunis. However, as has been mentioned earlier, the copying out of royal decrees was not at all his métier, and he migrated to Fez where he continued his advanced studies.

From Fez, in 1362 CE, he moved to Grenada, the only remaining Arab state in the Iberian peninsula. Soon, being on good terms with Muhammad V, he was put in charge of a mission to Pedro the Cruel, king of Castilla, which had as its object the ratifying of a peace treaty between Castilla and the Arabs. Thus, Ibn Khaldun was able to visit Sevilla, the city of his ancestors. In 1365 CE, however, his influence at Granada provoked the jealousy of another famous, but older, Arab called Ibn Al Khattib, as a result of which Ibn Khaldun was glad to accept an invitation from the new Hafsid ruler of Bougie to become his prime minister.

The next nine years were the most turbulent of any in Ibn Khaldun's fluctuating career: the problem was that, with his enormous grasp of history, and its implications for the future, he could not resist the temptation to prognosticate about political affairs. Being so often defeated in this

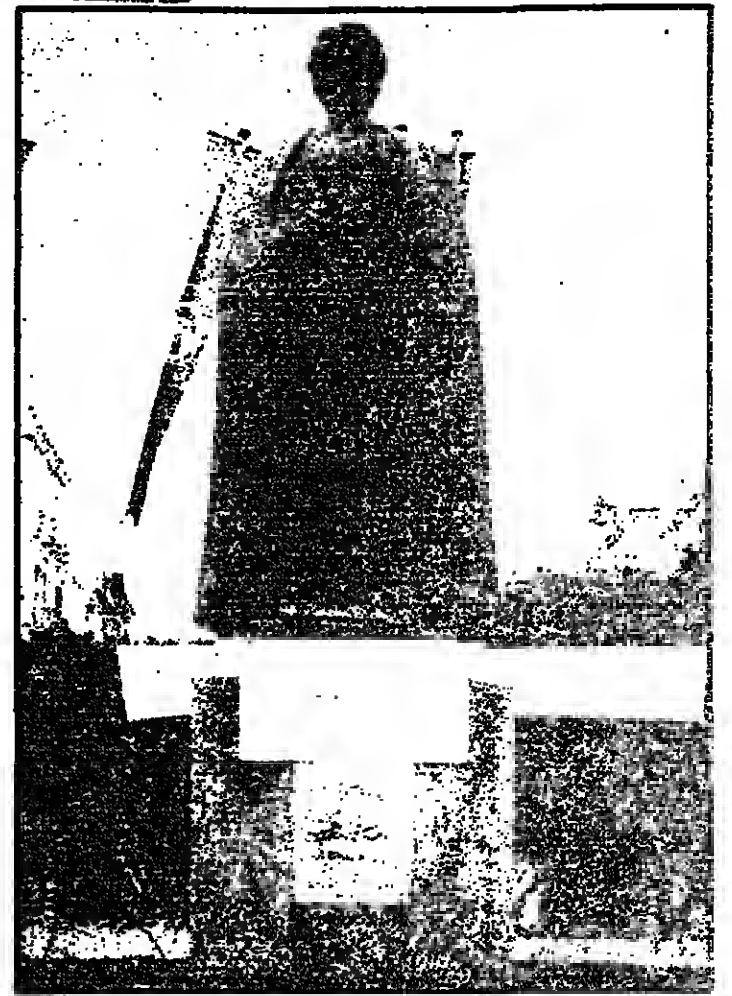
sphere, he decided to retire, like his grandfather and father, to a "madrasah", yet soon afterward such were his other great, indispensable talents, he was enlisted into the service of 'Abul 'Aziz, the newly appointed, young ruler of Fez. His task for the next two years was the pacification of the local warring Arab tribes.

## Change in destiny

On 'Abdul 'Aziz's death, Ibn Khaldun and his family took refuge with the powerful tribe of Awlad 'Arif, who gave him hospitality in their protection in Qafat Ibn Salamah, a fortress village in the province of Oran. Ibn Khaldun spent three years there in security and was able to write his *Kitab Al Ibar*, the introduction to his monumental history.

In 1373 CE, in yet another change in destiny, Ibn Khaldun entered the service of the Sultan of his native Tunis, where he devoted himself almost entirely to study, teaching and research. He also departed for the "Hajj", and was received on the way by the Sultan of Cairo, Al Malik Al Zahir Barquq, who insisted that he remain in Cairo. In 1384 CE, he became professor of jurisprudence in the Qamhiyah College in Cairo, then Grand Qadi. In 1387 CE, he actually completed the "Hajj", but, thereafter, he returned to Cairo and, on five additional occasions, was reappointed chief Qadi. In 1401 CE, he visited Damascus and, on the return journey, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron. Visiting Damascus again shortly afterward, he met Tamerlane, who, with his Tartar armies, had just taken the city.

Returning to Egypt in 1401 CE, Ibn Khaldun devoted the last five years of his life to writing. He died



Ibn Khaldun's statue in Tunis. He was born there and both his father and grandfather held senior posts at the court of the Hafsid of Tunis (File photo).

on March 17, 1406 CE, and was buried at the Muslim cemetery, by the Nasr Gate adjoining Cairo. Ibn Khaldun, when referring to the simple medieval Muslim historians who had preceded him, had remarked: "...the pasture of stupidity is unwholesome for mankind". Assembling a mass of legend, myth, repetitive, garbled fact, they had, in Ibn Khaldun's opinion, presented such stuff as history. He, however, regarded

history as "...a vessel for philosophy", to ponder on the social order and different ways by which one group of human beings achieve superiority over another and become a political power. And this could only be done, according to Ibn Khaldun, by everting "usahiva", corporate will. And, of course, putting one's trust in God: "Time wears us out... But He lasts and persists." Arab News, Jeddah.

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## SPORTS

# Manchester United, Liverpool take top slots in First Division

LONDON (R) — The top of the English First Division finally assumed the look widely predicted for it before the season began with Manchester United and Liverpool first and second in the table after 1-0 triumphs Saturday.

United increased their margin at the top from one to two points when a 19th minute Ray Wilkins penalty — his first league goal of the season — gave them victory at Sunderland.

Defending champions Liverpool needed 83 minutes in London against Queen's Park Rangers before substitute Steve Nicol, a Scottish under-21 international, earned them a win which boosted them from fifth place to second.

The target for the other 20 teams in the division has now become what they always must have expected it would. But the likelihood is that the top two clubs will now begin to pull away from the pack.

Manchester United have 22 points from nine matches, Liverpool have 20 and West Ham United, who led the table until Liverpool beat them 3-1 last week, are tied for third place with unfashionable Luton Town, who beat Southampton 3-1 Saturday.

The three goals Luton put past Southampton's England goalkeeper Peter Shilton amounted to one more than he had conceded in his club's previous eight league matches this season.

Whether Manchester United were feeling the effects of their midweek 2-1 European Cup winners' Cup triumph over Bulgarians Spartak Varna, or whether Sunderland, who upset Liverpool 1-0 at Anfield three weeks ago, were just very determined to complete a remarkable double, United did well to escape with a win.

Their hopes were not helped when defender Kevin Moran had to go off after nine minutes with a facial injury following a collision with Colin West. But nine minutes later United were awarded what seemed a harshly given penalty when Shaun Elliott was ruled to have pushed Frank Stapleton in the penalty area.

Wilkins made no mistake with the kick and, with both sides missing good chances in the second half, that goal decided the outcome.

Queen's Park Rangers, third before Saturday, were always under threat at home against Liverpool, who adapted well to the troublesome synthetic pitch for a well-earned victory.

The defeats for Rangers and Southampton left them equal on

17 points with Tottenham, who beat Birmingham 1-0. Ipswich, who had a scoreless draw against bottom club Leicester, and West Bromwich Albion, 2-1 winners at Coventry.

## Easy win for Luton Town

Luton Town secured their win over Southampton evco without striker Paul Walsh, who was starting a two-game suspension, and they, too, lost a player to a face injury early in the match.

Midfielder Frank Bunn was carried off on a stretcher after just five minutes following a challenge from Mark Wright. But Trevor Aylott, playing his first league game of the season in place of Walsh, provided all the firepower needed with goals in the 14th and 32nd minutes which effectively sealed the result.

Brian Stein got the third after 64 minutes while David Armstrong collected a consolation goal for Southampton.

For Spurs, Steve Archibald's division-leading 10th goal of the season was enough against Birmingham while Cyril Regis, a sure-fire candidate for the England team, started West Brom on the road to victory over Coventry.

## Arsenal beats Forest

Arsenal manager Terry Neill threatened a big shakeup of personnel unless his side performed better against Nottingham Forest

Saturday. His players were obviously listening because they went out and thrashed Forest 4-1.

Alan Sunderland started it off in the seventh minute and Colin Hill made it 2-0 16 minutes later. Forest pulled one back through Peter Davenport but England striker Tony Woodcock picked up a second half pair to complete the rout.

## Dundee United scores

In Scotland, Dundee United opened a one-point lead at the top of the Premier Division by beating Hearts 1-0 thanks to a 35th minute goal by David Dodds.

But Aberdeen turned in the performance of the day to defeat Celtic 3-1, improving from fourth place to second.

A header by John Hewitt two minutes before halftime gave them a great psychological boost and another header from Alex McLeish made it 2-0 early in the second half.

Then Celtic conceded two penalties in two minutes. Pat Bonnar saved Gordon Strachan's first attempt, but Strachan made no mistake with his second.

Roy Aitken scored for Celtic three minutes from time.

Dundee United led with 14 points, Aberdeen have 13 and Celtic and Hearts both have 12.

Motherwell gained their first win of the season and it was bad news for Rangers, who were on the wrong end of a 2-1 score

## Gullikson reaches Tokyo finals

TOKYO (R) — Unseeded American Tim Gullikson advanced to the semifinals of the Japan Open Grand Prix tennis tournament here Saturday after sweeping aside seeds Henri Leconte of France and Italy's Gianni Occhipinti.

Gullikson, 32, demolished third-seed Leconte 6-4, 6-2 in their third round clash to line up a quarter-final tie with Occhipinti, seeded fifth.

Then Gullikson staged a remarkable fight back to beat the Italian 1-6, 6-2, 6-2 to become the only unseeded player in the last four.

Gullikson meets his compatriot and second seed Elliot Teltscher while his twin brother and 14th seed Tom faces top-seed Andres Gomez of Ecuador in Sunday's semifinals.

Teltscher enjoyed an easy 6-2, 6-3 victory over fellow American Larry Stefanki and Gomez beat Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-2, 7-5 to book their places in the last four.

Tom Gullikson upset eighth-seed Christophe Roger-Vasselin of France 6-3, 7-5.

Top-seeded Laura Arraya of Peru was eliminated in the second round of the women's event. She lost to little-known Masako Yanagi of Japan 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Americans Betsy Nagelsen, seeded second, and fourth-seed Shelly Solomon both reached the last four along with Eisuko Inoue of Japan and West German Myrland Schropp.

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## West Indies fast bowler wrecks Indian first innings at Kanpur

KANPUR, India (R) — Malcolm Marshall enhanced his claims to be regarded as the world's finest fast bowler by wrecking India's first innings in the first cricket test here Saturday.

He scythed through India's front line batsmen, picking up the first four wickets as they tumbled to 34 for five by the close of the second day.

Earlier Marshall had shown similar scant respect for the Indian batsmen blasting 92 in West Indies' daunting total of 454.

He was the dominant partner in a record seventh wicket stand of 130 with Gordon Greenidge, who made 194 — the second highest score made by a West Indian opener in a test.

Their partnership overhauled by three runs the previous best, seventh wicket stand against India between Gary Sobers and Ivor Mendonca at Kingston in 1962.

Having spent much of the second day in the field, the Indian batsmen cannot have relished facing the West Indian pace attack. And it was soon clear why.

Marshall struck a big psy-

chological blow by dismissing Sunil Gavaskar, India's most experienced batsman, with the second ball of the innings. He played at it without getting into line and edged behind to wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon.

Mohinder Amarnath, the only Indian batsman to play Marshall with any confidence in the West Indies earlier this year, fell to the fourth ball of his second over. He padded up to a delivery which cut back and was leg before.

Marshall, with his tail up, struck again with only nine on the board. Opener Anshuman Gaekwad got a touch to a ball which pitched outside the off stump and cut back off the seam to give Dujon a second catch.

Next to go was Dilip Vengsarkar. He had his off stump removed by a superb Marshall leg cutter to leave the Indian innings in ruins at 18 for four. At this point, Marshall had figures of four for five from 27 balls.

Michael Holding, who opened the bowling with Marshall, posed few problems to the batsmen and was replaced after four overs by

Winston Davis, playing in only his second test.

He began nervously and was hammered for 10 runs in his first over by Sandeep Patil. But in his second over Davis had Ravi Shastri brilliantly caught at full stretch by Dujon from a sliced drive.

At one stage Marshall bowled 21 balls without conceding a run, but in the last over of the day Syed Kirmani steered him to the third man boundary to end the sequence. His figures at the end of the day were four for nine from eight overs.

After resuming Saturday morning at 255 for five, Greenidge and Dujon carried their sixth wicket stand to 151 before Dujon was bowled by Roger Binny for 81.

Greenidge continued to frustrate the Indian bowlers in harness with the adventurous Marshall.

When he was eventually dismissed by Mohinder Amarnath for 194, his highest test score, Greenidge had batted for 552 minutes, scoring his runs off 368 balls with 23 fours.

## Madera, Takashiki clash today

SAPPORO, Japan (R) — Lupe Madera of Mexico, making his first defence of his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior fly-weight title, goes into the ring against Japan's Katsuo Takashiki here Sunday for the fourth time.

The two boxers have fought for the title three times with the record standing at one win each and a draw.

Some Japanese boxing critics gave Madera, 30, an even chance of retaining the title to the 15-round bout starting at 7-47 p.m. (10:47 GMT).

They said the champion was favoured on the grounds of his technique and stamina but Takashiki, 23, could overcome him with speedy punches and fast footwork.

"I hope to win by a clear-cut decision," Madera told reporters during his workout in Sapporo.

## IOC hopeful of Soviet presence at Los Angeles

GENOA, Italy (R) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said Friday he was optimistic the Soviet Union would take part in next year's summer games because the Kremlin had ruled out boycotting sport as a political weapon.

The IOC president told a news conference he was aware some Soviet athletes had withdrawn from pre-Olympic tournaments in the U.S., "but despite this I am optimistic."

Mr. Samaranch said he was encouraged that an official Soviet delegation would be travelling to

inspect facilities at Los Angeles in the next few days.

"Then I cannot forget that the Soviet Union has committed itself not to use sport boycott as a political weapon," the IOC president said.

Primo Nebiolo, president of the Italian Athletics Federation and deputy president of the Italian Olympic Committee, said the Los Angeles athletics track had been improved since last June and was now one of the fastest in the world.

Mr. Samaranch and Mr. Nebiolo were among sports officials invited here for a meeting on world sporting problems.

## Lloyds meets British ace in Brighton finals today

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd reached the final of the Brighton women's tennis International Saturday when young Hungarian rival Andrea Temesvari retired with a back injury seven games into the match.

Title favourite Lloyd was leading the semifinal 6-0, 6-1 when 17-year-old Temesvari, playing in some discomfort, finally quit.

The American, stretched to a third set tiebreak by previous opponent Cathy Tanvier of France late Friday night, faces British Number One Jo Durie in Sunday's final worth £19,000 (\$28,500) to the winner.

Durie, seeded four, completed an upset 7-5, 6-4 win over second seed and world number six Pam Shriver after two speeded recovers.

The American held three set points at 5-3 but Durie soon found her confidence and reeled off four successive games to take the set.

Shriver seemed to be on the way back when a series of forceful drives and volleys gave her two service breaks and a 3-4 lead in the second set.

Again Durie refused to give in and turned in a display of powerful and thoughtful tennis to race through the rest of the match.

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## Lebanon's battered economy languishes in deep recession

BEIRUT (R) — While Lebanon's politicians discuss prospects for a lasting peace, the country's battered economy languishes in deep recession.

Industry and exports have been hard hit, the pound is near an all-time low and merchants complain they have no customers.

### People lose confidence

Factional strife has been hurting the economy since a two-year civil war broke out in 1975, but confidence has never been as low as now, businessmen, bankers and diplomats say.

"It seems that people don't have the heart any more to rebuild," said Mr. Marwan Nasr, executive secretary of the Association of Lebanese Industrialists.

In 1975-76, heavy fighting destroyed Beirut's thriving commercial district. "But people could not believe it would go on for years, so they kept on investing," said Mr. Andre Chabib, chief economist at Lebanon's Central Bank.

"But this time it's not obvious what's going to happen. We're in neither a war environment nor a peace environment."

The fighting cut industrial production by roughly 40 per cent from its level in June, Mr. Nasr estimated.

Few official statistics have been issued but Mr. Habib Haddad, chief dealer at Bank Al-Mashreq S.A.L., said industrial production probably fell 80 per cent from January, when confidence was relatively high.

The fighting destroyed a few factories, but Mr. Nasr said this was not the main cause of industry's problems.

Although the gunfire has largely fallen silent, factories are still closed in suburbs and nearby regions south of Beirut because militias continue to roam the streets and civilians are still hit by sniper fire, Mr. Nasr said.

Those areas represent about 10 per cent of Lebanese industry, he said.

In the rest of the country, factories suffer because electricity is cut off 11 hours a day and it is still difficult to transport goods to a country torn by local militias and foreign armies.

In addition, he said, in August and September many factory workers, who tend to be of fighting age, were called away from work by their militias.

### Exports fall sharply

The fighting last month added to already severe problems faced

by exporters.

Economists said exports probably fell 40 per cent in September to 100 million Lebanese pounds (\$19 million at current rates) from August's already low level.

The Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimated that monthly exports averaged 264 million pounds (\$51 million) in the first seven months of this year.

Last year exports averaged 438 million pounds (\$85 million) a month.

Last month's fighting and transport difficulties compounded the problems caused by an 86 per cent fall in the first half of the year in exports to Iraq, one of Lebanon's biggest customers.

Exporters faced a partial Arab boycott of some Lebanese products because of suspicions of re-exporting Israeli goods.

Fruit exporters in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon say Israeli obstacles hinder exports to Israel and Arab countries.

Economist Chabib estimated that this year the country may suffer its first balance of payments deficit in many years.

### Deficit widens

Heavy remittances from workers abroad gave Lebanon a 1982 surplus of \$361 million, he said.

But the first eight months this year showed a deficit of about \$310 million, and in the first two weeks of last month foreign reserves appear to have dropped an additional \$200 million, he said.

The country's total foreign reserves, not including gold, are roughly estimated to be \$4 billion.

The net outflow in September was caused by heavy government military expenditure, a small decrease in workers' remittances, and some private capital outflow, he said.

He said he saw one transaction last month in which \$12 million was being transferred to a bank in Paris.

But a Western diplomat said: "There has been no massive capital flight — that's clear." Most bankers agree.

An assistant manager at Lebanon and Gulf Bank S.A.L. said his depositors moved two per cent of their deposits abroad last month. He compared that with an inflow of 10 per cent last autumn, when there was euphoria in expectation of peace and reconstruction after Israel lifted its siege of Beirut.

### Forex dealings remain hectic

Several bankers said their foreign exchange (Forex) dealing rooms remain hectic and are now

the bank's prime source of profit, in commissions from customers and in speculation with bank funds.

"People are reluctant to make investments in this country," said Mr. Hanna Nassar, assistant treasury manager at merchant bankers J. Henry Schroder and Co. "probably the major source of profit is foreign exchange."

The weak economy, together with central bank purchases of dollars to pay for military supplies, has sapped confidence in the Lebanese pound. It tumbled to a near-record low earlier this month, sinking below 20 U.S. cents for the first time since the Israeli siege of Beirut last year.

"The pound can't do anything but weaken," said one dealer.

Despite Lebanon's problems, analysts agree the economy is not yet close to collapse.

The pound is still backed by solid reserves and more than nine million ounces of gold — a carefully preserved nest-egg that is the envy of more stable countries around the world.

## E.C. ministers start talks

VOULIAGMENI, Greece (R) —

The foreign ministers of the European Community (E.C.) began talks Saturday at this Aegean resort but Executive Commission President Gaston Thorn was pessimistic about chances of real progress on the main issue facing them — the battered state of community finances.

"I will try to kick them in order to push things through," Mr. Thorn told Reuters as the ministers gathered for a weekend of informal group and bilateral sessions at one of the most luxurious hotels in Greece.

"I doubt whether major progress will be made," he added.

But ministers and diplomats said that although no breakthrough was likely, the talks may help shape necessary compromises prior to the full session of foreign, finance and agriculture ministers scheduled for mid-November.

That session will provide the last chance of working out a reform package before the community's December summit in Athens.

## Jordan's money supply declines

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's narrowly-defined M-1 money supply fell 1.6 per cent in August compared with July to 884.2 million dinars (\$2.4 billion), and was 9.5 per cent higher than in August last year, official figures issued Saturday showed.

M-1 comprises currency in circulation plus demand deposits at banks.

The more broadly-defined M-2 aggregate, which also includes time deposits, rose 0.11 per cent to 1.60 billion dinars (\$4.4 billion), and was 14.3 per cent higher than in August 1982, the Central Bank of Jordan's monthly bulletin showed.

Total assets and liabilities of the banking system rose 1.4 per cent in August compared with July to 2.17 billion dinars (\$6 billion), and were 16.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Jordan's total gold and foreign exchange reserves rose to 714.3 million dinars (\$2 billion) in August from 699.7 million dinars (\$1.9 billion) in the previous month, and compared with 640.7

million dinars (\$1.76 billion) in August 1982, the figures showed.

The central bank's industrial production index rose 15.6 per cent compared with July to 171.4 (base 1975=100) and was 9.5 per cent higher than in August 1982.

The index fell 8.9 per cent in July compared with June.

The overall cost of living index rose 0.84 per cent in August compared with July to 119.8 (base 1981=100), and was 3.5 per cent higher than at end-1982.

The index was re-based at the start of this year.

The Amman wholesale price index in the second quarter of 1983 was 138.1 (base 1979=100), unchanged from the previous quarter but about seven per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1982.

1981 after unannounced food price increases.

The success of the austerity measure, however, hinges on factors which have ill served the kingdom to recent years and over which it has little control. There is no hope of an early end to the Saharan conflict, the U.S. dollar is still riding high and the price of phosphate rock remains low.

### Most needed is rain

But rain is what the kingdom most needs. A good crop next spring would add 3-4 per cent to the gross domestic product, cut the import bill for cereals and help reduce the state budget deficit.

The two droughts since 1979 have taken a heavy toll in the countryside where two thirds of Moroccans live. Learning to live more modestly is hard for a country so richly endowed by nature.

But Morocco enjoys a measure of political stability many in Africa envy despite the concern over the Western Sahara conflict. — Financial Times/News Features

## Morocco fights setbacks

RABAT — Agreement on an austerity programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is more than a sensitive subject in Morocco: Little more than two years ago, such a deal sparked off bloody food riots in Casablanca when it involved sharp increases in food prices.

Last month the IMF gave its formal approval to a new programme as part of a package of stabilisation measures including the rescheduling of foreign debt, another round of food price increases, severe cuts in government expenditure and a creeping devaluation of the dirham.

But so far there has been no hint of a repeat of the events of two years ago.

King Hassan has had little choice but to go along with further doses of austerity. His country has suffered a whole series of setbacks to the past four years.

It has suffered the calamities of drought in 1979-81 and again this year, a one-third decline in the price of its major hard income earner, phosphate rock, and growing protectionism in the European Community (E.C.), Morocco's major market for fruit and textiles.

The rise in the cost of oil and sulphur imports (sulphur is important to the phosphate industry) has been a burden beyond its means. It is also bedeviled by the Western Sahara conflict against the Polisario liberation movement since 1975.

Despite help from the IMF since 1980 and much belt-tightening since then, a further drastic series of measures was

announced last July.

They include sharp cuts in investment this year and next, virtual freezing of new jobs in the civil service and hefty increases in personal taxation, including the "solidarity" tax which helps to finance the conflict in the Western Sahara.

### Foreign debt soars

The deterioration in the kingdom's current account — the deficit increased from OH9.7 billion in 1981 to DH11.7 billion (\$1.5 billion) last year — has contributed to a sharp increase in outstanding foreign debt.

The debt rose from \$7 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$11 billion today.

The debt service ratio, as a percentage of exports and transfer payments, shot up from 27 per cent in 1980 to over 40 per cent today.

Massive injections of funds from abroad, notably Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, the IMF and France, have helped to cover the current account deficit, but aid from Middle Eastern countries declined by half last year, to below \$500 million.

With hard currency reserves dwindling to \$26 million last February, the minister of finance, Mr. Abdul Latif Jouahri, has had a thankless task this year. He still needs to find \$848 million before this year is out: Morocco will chalk up a current account deficit of \$1.3 billion in 1983 and has to repay \$1.17 billion worth of outstanding debt.

It has been able to draw down \$1.48 billion in loans and aid.

Next year it needs a further \$1.7

billion: It is hoping to cut its current account deficit to \$950 million, will have to repay \$1.38 billion in debt and expects to draw on loans worth \$640 million.

The kingdom's financing needs amount to \$2.54 billion over the next fifteen months.

If Mr. Jouahri can persuade the banks to reschedule all the principal owed to them over that period and convince the Paris Club to reschedule most of the principal and interest due to Western governments, he will have plugged a \$1.59 billion gap.

Of the \$950 million the minister must then find, \$320 million was pledged by the IMF last month, and a further \$150 million is expected to be approved shortly by the World Bank.

The bankers' meeting in Rabat last month and soundings by the Moroccan during the annual IMF meeting suggest Mr. Jouahri will succeed.

All the major banks present at the Rabat meeting agreed to keep open short-term credit lines they have with the kingdom which amount to around \$950 million.

Mr. Jouahri's handling of the debt rescheduling has ensured a fair degree of order, and the Moroccans are hoping that their richer friends in the Middle East will step up their level of aid, thus enabling them to bridge the remaining gap.

The minister has also shown skill in selling his austerity package at home.

He has consulted the opposition parties, labour unions and business leaders and shown the patience of job in winning their acceptance. Nobody in the country has forgotten the riots of June

## ELF to axe 2,000 jobs

PARIS (R) — State-owned National ELF Aquitaine will shed 2,000 jobs in its French oil and gas sectors over the next three years, the daily newspaper Le Monde said Saturday.

ELF, one of the world's major oil companies, will trim its workforce by 1,000 in the distribution and refining sector, by 500 in its exploration division and by 500 from the group's top personnel and headquarters staff, Le Monde said.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day and evening for relaxation and rest and to build up your energy and vitality. Spend time with family and friends in pursuit of mutual pleasures.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study any property you may have and plan to make any repairs that are needed and increase value.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Planning how to make yourself look more charming and improving health is wise now. Initiate an exercise program.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Meditate on how to better yourself during the morning and then plan a campaign for the future. Please loved ones today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Contact as many friends as possible and setting up appointments for the days ahead is wise now.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study your standing in the community and then get together with bigwigs for whatever your purposes, and gain more prestige.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contacting as many individuals as you can brings you very worthwhile ideas, for far into the future.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Fine day for doing what you most like and can please the one you like the most, so be affectionate and sincere.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do nothing that can disturb a sensitive partner with a temper and be more cooperative and make wise deals together.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to please those who have been good to you in the past and gain their added good will.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You want to realize certain creative dreams so get busy and do something practical about them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) By being cheerful you can have more harmony at home and pleasure as well. Try not to be taciturn about your worries.

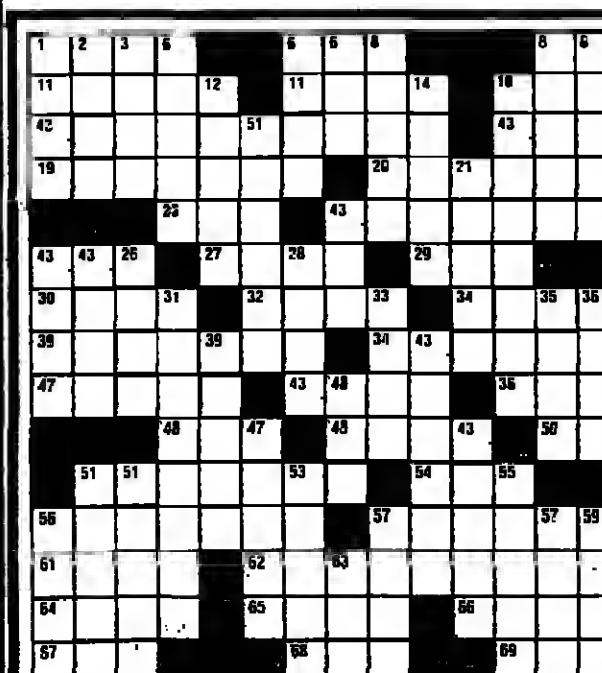
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Morning telephone calls and other communications can bring you pleasure, but later the rest of the day is rather quiet.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... He or she will be one of those delightful young persons who is apt to have a most happy childhood so be sure to give courses of study that will interest your progeny and make the school years very happy also.

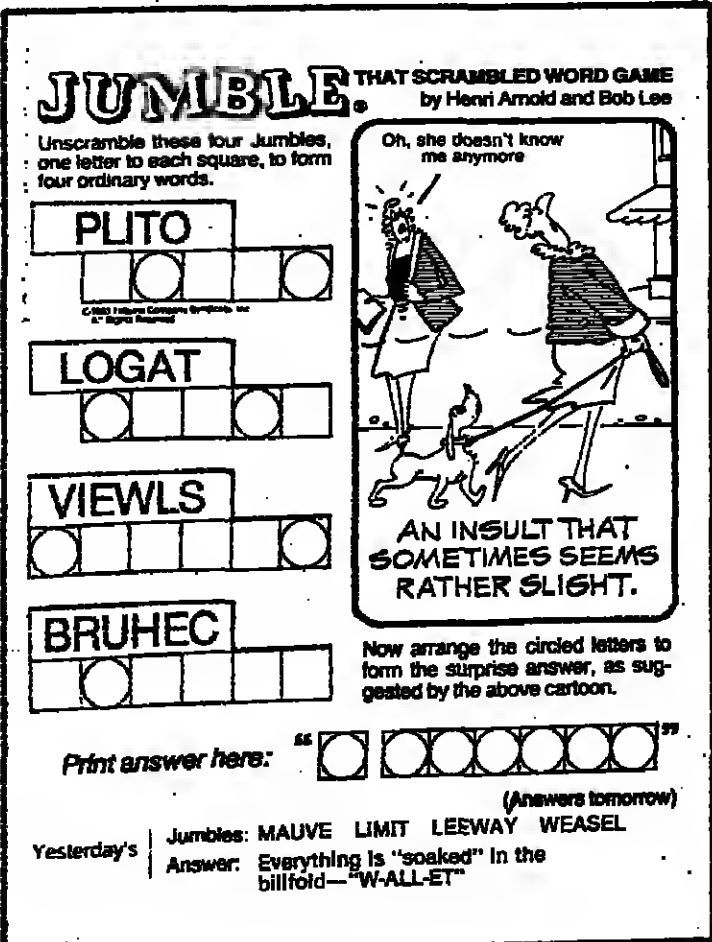
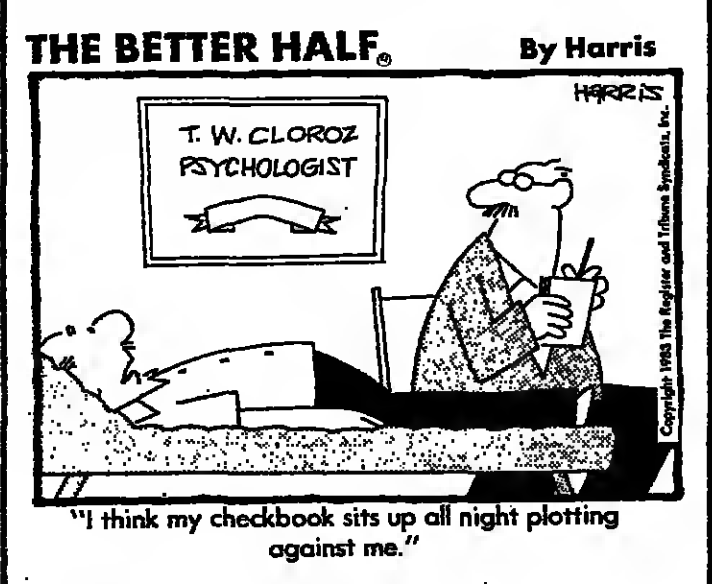
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	29 Sound in the stadium	56 U Nu, e.g.	21 Delon of the screen
1 Forgery	30 Doubles champ	57 Teacher's helper	23 Fabled bird
5 Party fare	31 Double of yore	61 Calabria	24 — mater
8 Frightening word	32 — homo	62 Medici	25 From — to nuts
11 Joyce Carol —	33 Snake River state	64 A King	26 Engrave
13 Venezuela	34 Snake River state	65 Elliptical picture	28 Religious
15 Guinea hen	35 Hall of a Shakespeare	66 Creator of "Golden Boy"	31 Walrus film (with "The")
18 Highest	40 Gave	67 Piggery	33 Prepare for publication
19 Area in Morocco	42 Garden insect	68 Dutch commune	35 Above
20 Three-fold property	43 Indian offer	69 Coin receiver	36 Sister of Zeus
22 Little —	45 Days of old	70 Pindar output	37 Pindar output
23 Seller of property	46 Move	71 Nicotian	39 Saying
24 Poor Gyn's mother	50 Ballet step	72 Prayer	41 Prayer
27 Pinza	51 Annoys	73 Mule's kin	44 Mule's kin
	64 Cry	74 Plaster of Paris	47 Plaster of Paris
		75 Musical composition	49 Musical composition
		76 Author Levin	51 Constructed
		77 Wastan lawman	52 Marshal
		78 Sensational	53 Pass a rope through
		79 One in possession	55 Subject of an Aristophanes play
		80 Felted	56 Gil —
		81 Barrel part	57 Beauty mark
		82 "In Rom"	58 Chinese weight
		83 When living creatures were created	59 Preparing were created
		84 Daranged	60 Take it easy
			63 Heel



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## WORLD

# U.S. task force raises Grenadan fears of invasion

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad (R) — Grenada's new military rulers say the Caribbean island is in danger of attack in the wake of this week's coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 14 other people were killed.

Speaking as a U.S. naval task force headed for the region, Lt. Col. Leon James, vice-chairman of the new 16-man revolutionary military council, called on the armed forces and the people to be prepared to "defend and protect the integrity and sovereignty of our homeland to the last man."

Grenada was in real danger of attack in the next few days, but any invasion would mean untold suffering and "the loss of thousands of innocent lives," he said Friday night on Radio Free Grenada.

Lt. Col. James said assertions by Washington that U.S. citizens in Grenada were in jeopardy were "blatant lies and a fabrication for staging an invasion."

The revolutionary council said earlier that the foreign community was unharmed and the safety of Americans could not therefore be used as a pretext for a military

landing. Officials in Washington said the task force, headed by the aircraft carrier Independence and containing 2,000 Marines, would stand off the coast for a possible evacuation of the estimated 1,000 Americans on Grenada. But they stressed that no evacuation decision had been taken.

Washington, which has no diplomatic representatives on Grenada, has expressed concern over the military's threat to shoot on sight anyone breaking a curfew clamped on the island.

Residents contacted by telephone said the streets were crowded when the curfew was lifted for four hours Friday to enable people to do their shopping but that otherwise the island was very quiet. Roadblocks had been set up in the capital of St. George's and surrounding areas.

Armed forces commander Hudson Austin, head of the revolutionary council, was quoted by Radio Free Grenada as saying he would announce a broadly-based cabinet within the next two weeks.

Civil servants had already been appointed for various ministries, he said, and the cabinet would comprise "persons of all classes and interests."

The whereabouts of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, widely believed to have been responsible for ousting Mr. Bishop, remained a mystery.



Demonstrators march in the Grenadan capital of St. George in support of the late Premier Maurice Bishop, who was shot dead with at least 14 others by the

army soon after this demonstration (A.P. photograph)

Mr. Coard, whose close contacts with both Cuba and Moscow were thought to have been behind the power struggle, has not made a public statement for a week.

Leaders of other English-speaking states in the Caribbean have expressed outrage over the coup and were gathering in Port-of-Spain Saturday to discuss what action they could take.

The seven-nation organisation of eastern Caribbean states met in Barbados Friday night to consider expelling Grenada from their

group. John Compton, prime minister of St. Lucia, told reporters afterwards he could not rule out armed intervention in Grenada or logistical support from a third government.

But no decision was taken and Dominican Prime Minister Eugenio Charles said any action would have to await a discussion at Saturday's full meeting of the 13-state Caribbean Community (Caricom).

The latest attack followed a guerrilla assault on the small town of Panapama on Tuesday in which 47 people, most of them civilians, died.

The increased violence came against the background of fresh efforts to secure a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts peacefully.

The four countries of the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — were meeting in Panama City to try to put into practice an ambitious

## Rebels hit Nicaraguan port from speedboats

MANAGUA (R) — U.S.-backed insurgents, stepping up their campaign to cripple Nicaragua's economy, killed and wounded several people Friday in an attack on the Atlantic port of Puerto Cabezas, officials reported.

They said insurgents had raked the quayside with machinegun fire from speedboats of the type used in an attack on the port of Corinto on Oct. 10 when a huge blaze resulted in the destruction of several vital fuel storage tanks.

Precise details on Friday's casualties were not immediately known.

The raid on Puerto Cabezas was the third on a Nicaraguan port in less than two weeks. Three days after the attack on Corinto, on the Pacific coast, frogmen blew up the country's only oil terminal at Puerto Sandino. Officials there said the damage had been repaired.

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The increased violence came against the background of fresh efforts to secure a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts peacefully.

The four countries of the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — were meeting in Panama City to try to put into practice an ambitious

21-point peace plan approved by five Central American countries, including Nicaragua, last month.

The Contadora package provides for an end to the arms race, the withdrawal of foreign military personnel from the region and an end to the use of one country's territory to attack another.

Responsibility for the attacks on port facilities and the assault on Panapama was claimed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), a right-wing organisation which operates from Honduras and is armed and financed by the United States.

In an unexpected diplomatic move, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto presented a set of additional peace proposals to the Reagan administration in Washington Thursday night.

The proposals, similar to those of the Contadora group, were described as "deficient" by the U.S. State Department.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said peace must be negotiated only among Central American countries through the Contadora group.

Diplomats said the Nicaraguan peace overtures were prompted by increased U.S. military and economic pressure on the left-wing Sandinista government, viewed by President Reagan as the source of most of the region's troubles.

## Art collection finds home in Glasgow after 39 yrs.

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — A priceless treasure of art, comparable in size and variety to the Hearst, Getty and Rockefeller collections in the United States, has gone on public view in Glasgow after a 39-year wait for a permanent home.

The 8,000-piece Burrell collection, opened to the public by Queen Elizabeth, was amassed by Scottish shipowner Sir William Burrell.

He presented the collection to Glasgow in 1944, 14 years before his death at the age of 97. Then came the long search for a place of exhibition.

The collection ranges from artefacts from pre-Christian and Oriental civilisations to paintings by 19th-Century French Impressionists.

Keeper Richard Marks says it cannot be valued, although estimates have varied between £30 million (\$45 million) and £100 million (\$150 million).

"It would require an army of trained specialists to appraise the staggering range of items, and their evaluations would be no more than informed guesswork," he said.

The collection includes Chinese pottery, porcelain and jade, paintings by Degas, Cezanne and

Rembrandt, Persian carpets and important examples of stained glass and tapestry.

Up till now, the art treasures have been kept in secret storerooms around Glasgow.

Their new home is a purpose-built gallery, in which modern technology is blended with stone-work collected by Sir William from medieval castles all over Europe.

Gallery costs \$30m

The gallery, costing £20 million (\$30 million) is set against trees in a park five kilometres from the city centre and can show a third of the collection at any one time.

It also recreates the drawing room, hall and dining room of Hutton Castle, Sir William's home on the Anglo-Scottish border. All are furnished in their original manner.

Sir William made his fortune building ships at knock-down prices during trade slumps in the 1890s and selling them just before World War I when demand for shipping picked up.

The Sunday Times newspaper described the collection as one man's vision, "not simply a treasure trove acquired by some robber baron millionaire in search of cheap immortality."

## Cargo craft docks with Salyut-7

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet space craft carrying fuel and supplies Saturday docked with the orbiting space station Salyut-7 manned by two cosmonauts for the past 17 weeks, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported.

Progress-18, the latest in a series of supply vessels to fly to Salyut stations, brought engine fuel, life-support equipment and research materials for cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov.

The agency said the systems of the space station, progress 18 and the cosmonauts' own craft Soyuz T-9 were all functioning normally.

According to reports from U.S. intelligence sources, published in the West, the cosmonauts' lives have been in danger following fuel leaks on Salyut and the failure of a

flight to bring a relief crew to the station.

Soviet officials have denied any problems on the station and state television has continued with routine mission reports showing the cosmonauts in good spirits.

Western space experts in Moscow also discounted the U.S. reports that the mission failure meant Lyakhov and Alexandrov could now be stranded with a craft whose fuel systems were exhausted.

TASS said Progress-18 docked smoothly, under the control of its own computers and ground control. The docking manoeuvre has proved a weak point of the Soviet space programme in recent years, according to Western experts.

Two weeks ago Soviet sources

confirmed that a launch rocket carrying a Soyuz craft and a three-cosmonaut crew exploded on ignition at the start of a flight to Salyut late last month.

The cosmonauts survived with injuries after ejecting and parachuting down, the sources said.

Western space experts in Moscow said it appeared the three were due to visit the Salyut-7 team for about a week, following a previously established pattern, rather than replacing it.

Earlier this year a first attempt to put a crew aboard the newly-enlarged station failed during the final stages of approach.

Soviet officials have not indicated how long Lyakhov and Alexandrov are due to remain aboard.

## Soviet ice-breakers free trapped tankers

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet ice-breakers have freed two tankers from pack ice off north-eastern Siberia, leaving only three freighters trapped, official reports said Saturday.

TASS news agency said a three-ship group led by the nuclear-powered ice-breaker Leonid Brezhnev had led the tankers Urengoi and Kamensk-Uralsky to open water. They were returning

for three freighters still trapped in the floes off Cape Schmidt.

The tactic of using a "fist" of three ice-breakers was adopted after single vessels ran into trouble trying to free ships trapped off northern Siberia earlier this month, when unexpected cold weather brought an early freeze.

Thirty-five ships were originally trapped and one sank.

Saturday's reports said another

ice-breaker had towed to safety the freighter Kolya Myagotin, damaged earlier when ice gashed its hull.

The official media have praised the work of the ice-breakers but the Communist Party daily Pravda this week partly blamed weather forecasters and those responsible for northern Siberian shipping for the situation.

## Doubts over Andropov's health shift to possible Warsaw Pact conference

MOSCOW (R) — Rumours of an imminent Warsaw Pact summit circulated in Moscow Saturday and diplomats said this rather than illness may have prompted Soviet President Yuri Andropov to postpone a foreign trip.

East European sources in Moscow reported strong rumours that preparations were under way for a meeting of the heads of the seven-nation, Soviet-led military pact to finalise their response to the planned deployment of new NATO missiles from December.

Diplomats said this and not bad health could account for Mr. Andropov's decision, reported by Bulgarian sources Friday, to postpone a planned trip to Sofia next Wednesday.

The decision originally triggered a fresh bout of diplomatic speculation that Mr. Andropov, 69, might be suffering from a new illness.

He has been frail since taking office nearly a year ago and has not been seen in Moscow for two months.

Mr. Andropov and the leaders of East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland have met already twice this year, most recently in Moscow in June.

Western and East European diplomats said they had no confirmation of a summit, but they added it would be a logical sequel to intense consultations among



Yuri Andropov

the Kremlin's allies on the eve of the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe.

Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met last week in Sofia and issued an ambiguous call for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on arms reduction to continue beyond the December deployment deadline provided NATO suspended its plans.

The pact's defence ministers met in Berlin this week and in a statement issued Friday they accused the United States of ignoring peace proposals and striving for military superiority.

## Sino-Soviet dialogue to go on

PEKING (R) — The latest round of Sino-Soviet normalisation talks which began in Peking on Oct. 6, will continue, a Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said.

"The third round of consultations has not ended yet," he said in response to a question, adding that it was still unclear when chief Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichov would end his visit.

The spokesman did not indicate whether any progress had been made in healing the deep split between the two countries opened by bitter ideological differences in the early 1960s.

China has said an improvement of relations depends on the removal of what it sees as the Soviet border threat, withdrawal of Kremlin support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and an

end to Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

East European sources said Deputy Foreign Minister Ilyichov left the capital Thursday for a weekend break in eastern China, accompanied by his Chinese counterpart in the talks, Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The two men, who are believed to have held four or five sessions of formal talks in Peking, were visiting Shanghai and taking a cruise on the Yangtze River before returning to the capital on Monday, the sources said.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Ilyichov would meet then with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, due back in Peking this week after visits to Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman.

## Mitsubishi fined \$10,000 in IBM case

SAN JOSE, California (R) — Japan's Mitsubishi electric corporation was fined \$10,000 after pleading no contest to charges that it conspired to transport stolen IBM trade secrets to Japan.

Two Mitsubishi employees, Takaya Ishida, 41, of Torrance, California, and Kazuma Ban, 44, from Japan, were each fined \$10,000 after pleading guilty to the same charges.

Mr. Ishida was placed on unsupervised probation for three years and ban for four years. Both were told they could not conduct business in the United States during their probationary periods.

Mitsubishi and another Japanese industrial giant, Hitachi Limited, were accused 16 months ago of involvement in a conspiracy to obtain secret information on computers being developed by International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

ouncement, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) which groups nine outlawed parties launched an anti-government protest campaign to demand a speedy end to martial law and quick elections.

As part of moves to defuse the agitation, which has centred on the southern province of Sindh, Gen. Zia has been having a series of talks with civilian political leaders.

The latest group to see him was the right-wing grouping Jamaat-i-Islami whose six-member team headed by Mian Tufail Mohammad held talks lasting 3½ hours with him Friday night.

Two days after his Aug. 12 announcement, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) which groups nine outlawed parties launched an anti-

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## Zia ends initial talks with right-wing

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq said after a first round of talks with civilian political leaders that he was unlikely to reach any conclusions before December.

Gen. Zia, who launched the dialogue after announcing plans in mid-August to hold elections and end martial law before March 1985, said the schedule was flexible and could be suitably adjusted.

He has also laid out a package of changes in the suspended constitution, but left vague just when voting would take place and whether the now banned political parties could participate.

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## Teenage barmaid gets huge tip

LONDON (R) — Teenage barmaid Valerie Shepherd found out she was in for the tip of her life — nearly a quarter of a million dollars — when the will of a customer she hardly knew was published Friday. Bachelor William Bulmer, owner of a television rental shop, left £162,651 (\$235,000) — the bulk of his estate — to the 19-year-old barmaid, who used to serve him lunch five days a week in a pub in the north Yorkshire town of Helmsley. "I served him and that was that. He did not talk a lot," Ms. Shepherd said of Mr. Bulmer, who died two years ago, aged 58. Mr. Bulmer's brother and sister are contesting the will.

## Soviet troops sent to make toys

MOSCOW (R) — Complaints that Soviet troops were put to work in a toy factory run by their major's wife are being investigated, the Soviet army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said. Soviet troops often work on important projects, such as the current construction of a new defence ministry in Moscow, but a conscript in the Soviet Far East complained that his platoon spent more time on private than on military tasks. His letter to the army newspaper prompted an investigation by its correspondent who found the allegations largely substantiated. He found that soldiers were not only working in a toy factory run by the major's wife, but were also tending gardens of country cottages or unloading stores for a supermarket.

## Writing machine for blind invented

LONDON (R) — Three English schoolboys have received an award for inventing a writing machine for the blind using a special alphabet, a problem that has baffled adults for over a century. They devised a machine that enables a blind person to write in an adapted Roman alphabet called Moon script, simpler than braille, invented in 1847 by Dr. William Moon. Previous attempts to design a machine for the script had failed. The three schoolboys, Neil Darracott and Jon Harlow, both aged 16, and Chris Berry, 15, were presented with a £500 (\$750) award by a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio programme for the blind.

## Newspaper reports worm barbecues

JAKARTA (R) — Skewered worm doused in sauce and cooked alive is considered a delicacy in Indonesia's remote Irian Jaya Province and has a higher nutritional value than fish, the Jakarta Post newspaper said. A box containing live worms was one of the exhibits from Irian at an exhibition here. The Asmat tribe stages bi-yearly worm hunts and afterwards throws huge feasts with worm barbecues, the Post said.

## Blinking eye can tell mental state

LONDON (R) — People who suffer from depression blink nearly twice as often, about 26 times a minute, as people with no cares, according to researchers at Birmingham University. In an article in the British Journal of Psychiatry Dr. John Mackintosh and his team said that blinking can reflect a person's mental state. They reported that the more you blink the more you are telling the world you are not in good spirits. But too few blinks can also be a warning. Schizophrenic patients blink only about eight times a minute, the researchers said.

## Organ storage system developed

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet medical technicians have developed a new device for keeping human hearts and other organs alive pending transplant operations, the government daily Izvestia said. The apparatus, known as the Kobi-Noor after the name of a diamond famous for its size, maintains correct temperature and a constant flow of oxygenated blood to the heart so that it keeps beating, Izvestia said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### DON'T PLAY BY ROTE — THINK!

East-West vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♥ 765  
♦ AK  
♣ J109873  
♠ 64

**WEST** **EAST**  
♥ 10 ♠ 432  
♦ 97532 ♣ 10864  
♠ A ♣ 6542

♦ AKQJ103 ♠ 92  
SOUTH  
♦ AKQJ98  
♣ QJ  
♦ KQ  
♠ 875

The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Pass 2 ♠  
4 ♠ Pass Pass 4 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

There are many things a good bridge player does automatically, like giving count in crucial situations. But you shouldn't make any play without giving the situation the proper amount of attention. This hand from London's famed St. James Club is a typical example.

After North dredged up a one diamond overall, South showed his strength with a cue-bid of the enemy suit. West tried to make life difficult for his opponents with a barrage bid of four clubs, but there was no denying South—his suit was good

enough to introduce at the four-level.

West led his ace of diamonds and then shifted to the king of clubs. The normal way for East to show that he holds a doubleton in the suit would be to start an ace by playing the higher of the two cards he holds. Had he yielded to the reflex action, declarer would have wrapped up his four spade contract, for West would surely have continued with the ace of clubs and another, and declarer would have had his ten tricks.

But East realized that he could not overruff dummy. Since he was a very good player, he followed suit with the two of clubs. Now it was West's turn to don his thinking cap.

Since East could not possibly have a trick, it was pretty obvious that the defender would have to collect their four tricks in the minor suits. But how was West going to reach the East hand for a diamond lead?

Clubs was the only possibility. West had to hope that East's two of clubs was either a singleton or from a holding that included the nine, so at trick three he led his low club. East was rather surprised to find that his nine of clubs held the trick, but he was not so startled that he forgot to switch back to a diamond—West's ruff was the setting trick.

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## U.S. Navy tests nuclear warning system for subs

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Navy has begun limited test operations using a new radio system that will for the first time enable the Pentagon to notify all U.S. submarines of a surprise nuclear attack, according to defence officials.

Submarines are now dangerously isolated, spending days or weeks under water and out of communication with the command centres that would tell them when to launch their nuclear missiles in retaliation for an attack on the United States.

If they surface or trail antennae to make radio contact, the submarines lose their greatest military advantage — virtual invulnerability to detection — and become relatively easy prey for a preemptive strike by Soviet submarines.

The U.S. navy's new radio system, called ELF (Extremely Low

Frequency) will put even deeply submerged submarines in constant contact and make communications far more secure, Pentagon officials said.

They said ELF has been used successfully and the tests, a steady signal to U.S. missile submarines around the world, will continue, with some interruptions for further work, until the system goes into full operation in 1985.

Under the initial system, the submarines, which constitute key components of the U.S. nuclear force, will be able to monitor the signal even from deep under water and will know, if it stops, to surface or trail antennae near the surface and make radio contact with command posts.

When ELF is fully operational, it will permit regular radio contact between the shore and submarines moving at high speeds hundreds of feet below the surface.

## Bonn says U.N. report on refugees 'defamatory'

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Friday that a United Nations report critical of West German treatment of people seeking asylum was defamatory and intolerable.

Last month the right-wing minister cancelled a planned visit to Bonn by Poul Hartling, U.N. high commissioner for refugees, over the report by his office.

Mr. Zimmermann's action was also prompted by an intervention by Mr. Hartling's office in the case of a Turkish asylum-seeker who later committed suicide.

"I consider it intolerable that

we, with the most liberal rights of asylum in the world, should be exposed to the criticism of U.N. officials," Mr. Zimmermann said Friday.

He said the U.N. should concentrate its efforts on stemming the flow of refugees and on finding homes for them in their own part of the world rather than make such attacks.

Mr. Zimmermann, who tightened the rules on political asylum after coming to office last year, said fewer than 20,000 refugees would be granted asylum in West Germany this year, a drop of more than